


PTHE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILLress

AUGUST 19, 1961

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



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These three things are true because THE VELOCITY OF THE SAW TOOTH IN RELATION TO THE VELOCITY OF THE SEED ROLL IS 10 TIMES LESS IN THE SUPER 88 THAN IN CONVENTIONAL GINS. Ask us for proof, or ask our customers. We will gladly furnish you with a list of them.

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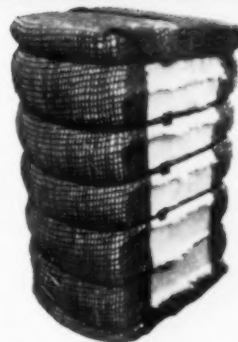
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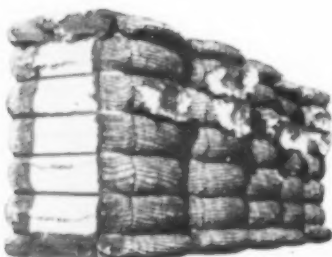
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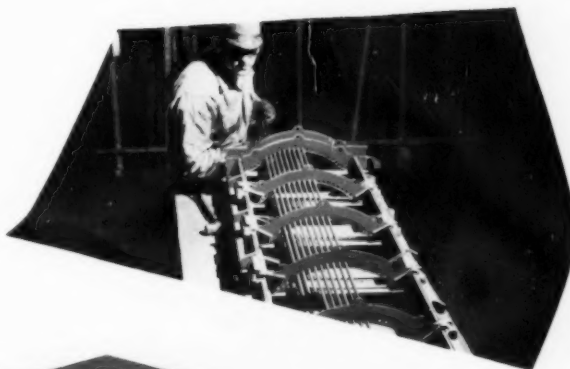
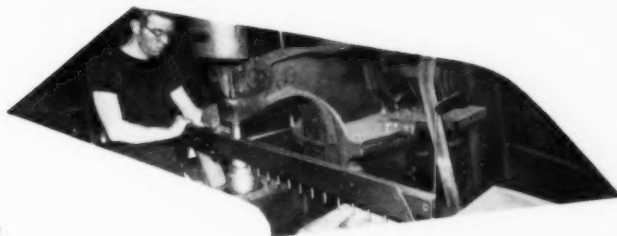
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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

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OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

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(EDITORIAL ONLY)

FRED BAILEY

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OUR COVER STORY:

A dog's life isn't too bad, in spite of what they say. This young fella looks pretty well satisfied with the way this day has turned out. After all a private chauffeur is hard to beat.

Photo by Bob Taylor
Cordell, Okla.

laugh it off

In Hollywood, when a movie star tells a child a bedtime story, it usually goes like this: "Once upon a time, there was a Mama Bear, a Papa Bear and a Baby Bear by a previous marriage . . ."

Two colored men came to the outside of a crowd where a politician was making a speech. "Who am dat man, Sam?" asked one.

"Ah doan' know what his name is," Sam replied, "but he sho do recommen' hisself mos' highly."

You say you want to get a divorce on the grounds that your husband is careless about his appearance?

Yes, he hasn't showed up in nearly two years.

A new clerk dictating a few days ago, was in doubt as to the use of a certain phrase, so he said to the steno: "Do you retire a loan?" And the wistful eyed one replied rather sleepily: "No, I sleep with mama."

"Is it right that the leaning tower of Pisa, is leaning because it was built next to a nudist camp, and the foreman couldn't keep his mind on his job?"

Conservative: One who does not think anything should be done for the first time.

A young mother met her husband when he returned from the office with an approved smile, "John darling, I'm so pleased," she said excitedly, "We weighed baby for the first time today. He weighs nearly forty-seven pounds."

"A month old baby weighs forty-seven pounds, that's impossible. What did you weigh him on?"

"On the scales that we carry in your kit, to weigh the fish you catch," wifey replied.

First farmer: Well since Tom has a college degree, can you see any change in the way he plows?

Second farmer: No, he plows the same. It's the way he talks.

First farmer: Yeah? How do you mean that?

Second farmer: Well, when he gets to the end of the row, instead of saying Whoa, Haw, or Gee, he says, "Halt, Rebecca, pivot and proceed."

A beautiful buxom gal appeared at a party wearing a tiny gold airplane on a chain around her neck. It was a cute ornament, and she hoped to impress her date. She asked him proudly, "Do you like my little airplane?"

"Sure do," replied the young man, "but mainly I was admiring its landing field."

After a very trying day at the office, the husband was enjoying his pipe and reading the evening paper. His wife, who was working on a crossword puzzle, suddenly called out, "John, what is a female sheep?"

"Ewe," replied her husband . . . And that's how the fight began.

Sign at the side of a Texas road: "No small cars, please—don't clutter up our highways."



Spray on time, at less cost, with complete control

SPRAY COTTON the John BEAN AIRCROP® WAY

For the critical requirements of fast and complete coverage, you can depend upon John Bean Aircrop Sprayers. The secret is Aircrop's Zone-Controlled air delivery. Straight-through air delivery plus the inverted tear drop design of the discharge head allow controlled zoning proportioned throughout the entire spray swath. Zoned velocity gives maximum control at the end of the swath while spraying close-up plants gently.

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Results show per acre spraying costs up to 67 per cent lower than airplane spraying and under some conditions, 30 to 50 per cent below high clearance equipment. Greater swath width and larger tank capacity enables the Aircrop to cover more acres per day than the high clearance rigs at virtually the same hourly fuel and labor cost.

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A MODEL FOR EVERY ACREAGE, EVERY BUDGET



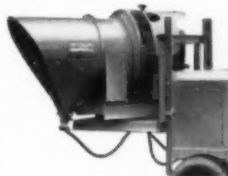
MODEL 40-RC

Unequalled in work capacity by any air sprayer. Optional high clearance axle; new Prestomatic controls.



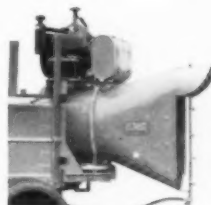
MODEL 30-RC

For medium-to-large acreages. New Prestomatic controls; optional high clearance axle.



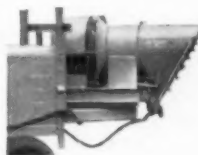
MODEL 20-RC attachment

For medium-to-large acreages. New height adjustment; new Prestomatic controls.



MODEL 15-RCG attachment

For medium acreages. Available with either hydraulic or mechanical controls.



MODEL 10-RC attachment

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THE PRESSMAN'S HELPER didn't think much about the wound at the time when he scratched his arm with a sampler knife. The following week, he missed four days work after the scratch became infected.

The suction man had jumped from the top of trailers to the ground dozens of time before he landed just a little bit off balance. The fall broke his ankle and he was out of work for the rest of the season.

The ginner is on the job after a two week lay off. But, his back still gives him trouble. He tried to carry the new motor across the gin and found—too late—the 92 pound strain was more than his back could bear.

These are simple accidents which occur around cotton gins—and you say a little common sense could have prevented all three. That's right. The application of common sense along with technical know-how will prevent many accidents in gins, according to Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, Texas Cotton Ginners Association.

In the first instance, the pressman's helper should know that all wounds—no matter how minor—should be treated immediately to ward off infection.

In the second case, it would have been a simple matter for the suction man to use a ladder to get in and out of trailers and trucks, and the ladder would have saved the man's job.

In the third accident, the ginner probably neglected to remember the simple procedures for lifting—squat, get a firm grip, push up with your legs. If the load is too heavy, get help.

The Texas Cotton Ginners Association is in its second year of a comprehensive safety program to encourage ginners to enforce just such simple safe practices; and, incorporate safe conditions into their ginning operation. The program is making headway. Last year, 61 gins which won Association safety awards turned out over a quarter of a million bales of cotton without a lost-time accident. The state-wide average is one lost-time accident for every 1,400 bales ginned.

The safety program is a double-barreled approach with emphasis on educational material to promote accident prevention; and an awards program to furnish incentive for no-lost-time accident records. The educational and awards program is coupled with repeated emphasis—directed toward gin management—on the need for safety.

The main objectives are to reduce the human suffering brought on by injuries and to gain some relief in rising workmen's compensation insurance costs. Higher insurance premiums caused by poor accident records represent one part of the overhead expense that can be reduced—by preventing accidents.

As far as we know, Bush explained, workmen's compensation insurance rates will continue to rise unless the accident rate is reduced. Workmen's compensation costs have increased over \$3.00 per hundred dollars of payroll (manual rate) in the

(Continued on Page 30)

The

FALL

Guy



By TONY PRICE

■ Public Relations Director, Texas
Cotton Ginners Association, Dallas

• Manufacturing Head Named for Mills

EDWARD L. HANKINS has been promoted to manager of manufacturing for Fulton Cotton Mills according to Clarence E. Elsas, president.

Hankins will supervise the cotton mills, finishing plants, engineering, warehousing and shipping departments of the Atlanta based industrial textile firm. He joined Fulton Cotton Mills in 1950 as assistant superintendent of the finishing department, having worked with other Georgia textile manufacturers prior to that.

A native of Summerville, Ga., Hankins and his wife now reside in Forest Park.

Pilot Spinning Plant Color Study Begun

Is there any difference in the spinning and finishing performance of cotton as related to color? An answer to this question is being sought by researchers at the Pilot Spinning Plant, Texas Technological College, Lubbock.

Bill Crumley, Pilot Plant director, reports that the plant is running one complete test per day and expects to complete the tests around October. Tests are on the 1960 crop cotton; similar tests already are planned for 1961 crop cotton next year.

Plains Cotton Growers, Inc. is co-operating by purchasing the cotton for use in the project.

• Keith Walden Named Head of CCI

KEITH WALDEN, Tucson, Ariz., cotton producer, has been named president, Cotton Council International by the board of directors to fill the vacancy created by the death of A. E. Hohenberg, Memphis, founder of the organization.

Hohenberg died July 6, 1961 (See The Press, July 8 issue).

No successor to Walden's former position as vice-president will be named until the regular election of officers is held at the annual meeting in 1962, says W. H. Stovall, chairman.

Walden, 48, is a native of Santa Paula, Calif. He was graduated from Pomona College in 1936 and now lives near Tucson where he is board chairman and president, Farmers Investment Co. He farms extensive acreage in cotton in Arizona and California.

In addition to his activities with CCI, Walden is an advisor to the president, National Cotton Council, trustee of the Agricultural Center of Stanford Research Institute, and chairman, Arizona steering committee of Cotton Producers Institute.

He and Mrs. Walden, the former Barbara Culbertson, Santa Paula, have two sons, Richard, 19, and Tom, 17.

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extra strength for cleaner, stronger bales

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Distributor Named for Temperature System

N. Hunt Moore & Associates, engineering sales organization, Memphis, have been appointed exclusive sales representative in the Mid-South area for the "Private Eye" Temperature Indicating System for cottonseed, soybeans and grain storage.

The Private Eye System is nationally distributed by the Corn States Hybrid Service, Inc., Des Moines, Iowa. This system uses the Jones & Laughlin Steel Cable and Foxboro instruments, with the thermocouple principal for temperature measurements and can be installed in Muskogee seed houses safely as well as tanks of any capacity.

"This type system was installed at the Perkins Oil Mill, Memphis, in a Muskogee seedhouse about five years ago, and has successfully withstood the loading and unloading of cottonseed," Moore said. "It has allowed Perkins to know the temperature at 611 points within the seedhouse with a reading time of 35 minutes."

"Perkins Oil Mill is now installing their second system which will be in operation for the fall season. Systems of this type have been operating successfully in the storage of soybeans and other grains for a number of years," Moore said.

Herbert Dalglish of Des Moines, Iowa is the holder of the armored cable patents and is assisting in directing the engineering and installation of these systems for Corn States.

Allen Smith, in addition to his present duties as technical director of Perkins Oil Co., is associated with N. Hunt Moore & Associates as a consultant and sales engineer to assist in the sales and installations of these systems.

■ F. G. BEMIS, JR., director of allied operations, Bemis Bro. Bag Co., has been elected a vice-president.

Cotton Forum Staged

OVER 500 PERSONS from seven states registered for the first annual Louisiana Cotton Forum held at the Hotel Frances in Monroe, Aug. 10, and heard talks which pinpointed trouble spots in the cotton industry today.

Those present agreed that one of the basic "wrongs" in the industry today is lack of understanding of their common production practices in battling the threat of synthetic fibers.

Climaxing a full day's discussions and talks of problems and how to cure them in the industry, Tom Anderson, publisher, Farm and Ranch magazine lashed out at federal farm programs and told those attending, "We cannot have federal aid and freedom."

"Socialism must be fought at the grassroots," Anderson continued. "This threat must be fought on the broad front, there is more agricultural freedom in Spain than there is here today."

Concluding his talk, he proposed that "we should have a law limiting the number of federal agricultural employees to the number of farmers in the nation."

Panel Discussion

Prior to Anderson's blast at federal controls, a panel representing major phases of the cotton industry discussed industry problems.

Dr. C. R. Sayre, president, Staple Cotton Cooperative Association, Greenwood, Miss., served as moderator.

On the panel were cotton grower Paul Ransom of Monroe, second vice-president of the Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation; Dan T. Logan, president, Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners Association, Gilliam, La.; Floyd Fisher, buyer, J. P. Stevens and Co., Greenville, S.C.; Dr. James F. Hudson, associate professor in LSU agricultural economics department, Baton Rouge, who has conducted a mill survey, and C. C. Smith, vice-president, National Bank of Commerce, Memphis, who reported on markets.

Ransom said there is a need for setting up cotton standards that recognize quality. He pointed to the problems of growers in meeting demands of the textile mills which are far removed from them.

Logan said, "We want to produce cotton the mills want. If farmers will give us good quality cotton (to gin) we will pass it on to the mills."

Buyer Fisher said that many new machines have come into use in harvesting and processing of cotton since World War II, making it necessary to have more skilled technicians.

He said synthetic fibers have taken over 40 percent of cotton's markets, and added that government price supports have accelerated this trend.

A survey showed, said Hudson, that home mills using short staple cotton said the quality of Louisiana cotton was too high for them, and others making fancy goods said the state cotton quality was too low. He said the main need is for developing stronger fiber cottons such



Photo by Dalton Gandy, NCPA

COTTON INDUSTRY LEADERS discuss cotton problems at the first annual Louisiana Cotton Forum in the Hotel Frances in Monroe. Above, panelists thrash out production problems in the state's leading cash crop. A total of over 500 interested industry figures registered for the meeting.

as Stardel, which was developed by LSU researchers.

Looms Demand More

Banker Smith said higher speed looms demand more out of cotton, and there is more need for uniformity of fiber, slightly longer fiber than produced now in the state, as well as slightly more elasticity.

Speakers earlier in the day included: Dean J. Norman Efferson, college of agriculture, Louisiana State University, who said that there is an indication that cotton competition from the west coast and foreign countries is being eased as a result of demands by workers for higher wages and living standards.

Dr. M. K. Horne, Jr., chief economist with National Cotton Council, Memphis, said the decade ahead is a critical one for the cotton industry. He observed that cotton is still holding its own against market competition of synthetic fibers.

N. E. Thames, district agent, Louisiana Extension Service, Baton Rouge, discussed "The Cotton Situation in Louisiana."

Harvey P. Grant, Jr., secretary-manager, Louisiana Delta Council, Delhi, was chairman of the forum. Dr. Clifton R. Tennison, pastor of the West Monroe First Baptist Church delivered the invocation. Eugene Smith, manager, West Monroe Chamber of Commerce, presided over the morning session of the forum, and Jim Williams, general manager, Monroe Chamber of Commerce, over the afternoon portion.

A short talk by J. Pascal Norris, Jr., of the Monroe Kiwanis Club closed the forum.

The Chambers of Commerce of Monroe and West Monroe, the Monroe Kiwanis Club, and the Louisiana Delta Council, Delhi, were organizations coordinating the forum. There were a large number of sponsoring organizations.

A fashion show during the afternoon featured cotton wearing apparel.

Williams said attendance at the forum was drawn from six states in addition to Louisiana—Mississippi, Oklahoma, Missouri, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Georgia.

In Lubbock

Regional Co-ops Convene

OPTIMISM FOR U.S. cotton and cottonseed, both in the U.S. and Europe, set the stage for the annual meeting of three regional High Plains co-ops in Lubbock, Aug. 16.

Joseph A. Moss, director, cotton division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Washington, outlined the cotton picture as viewed by USDA to the nearly 1,000 persons attending the joint annual meeting of Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Plains Cotton Cooperative Association and Farmers Cooperative Compress.

Voicing optimism about the cotton market outlook, Moss stressed, however, that we must use reasonable judgment and care. Roy Davis, manager, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, seconded Moss's predictions as he told those in attendance about his recent trip to Europe. Said Davis, "Nearly everyone is optimistic about the outlook for cotton. As the standard of living increases in Europe, so will consumption of U.S. cotton and cottonseed." Davis, who noted that the

European attitude toward U.S. cotton and cottonseed is friendly, added that while there are still a few complaints about bale appearance and possible ginning damage, these complaints are not as strong as they were even a year ago, and generally it is realized that the U.S. industry is doing its utmost to rectify these problems.

W. J. McAnelly, president, Houston Bank for Cooperatives and a career man in the farm credit field, also addressed the group.

Reports on the past year's activities were given at separate business sessions by Davis; Tom Brown, manager of the compress; and Dan Davis, manager of the marketing association.

The three co-ops elected a total of 210 directors—83 for the oil mill, 57 for the compress and 70 for the marketing association. Officers are elected at board meetings.

General chairman for the one-day meeting was Wilmer Smith, president of the oil mill.

**Wilcke Heads
Ralston Purina
Research**



DR. HAROLD WILCKE



DR. ROLAND BETHKE

DR. HAROLD L. WILCKE is Ralston Purina Co's new research director and a member of the firm's management committee. He succeeds Dr. Roland M. Bethke, who has retired. Bethke joined Purina in 1951 after many years of college research and administration. Other recent personnel changes announced by Donald Danforth, chairman of Purina's board of directors, include: appointment of A. J. O'Brien as an executive vice-president; Eldred A. Cayce, new vice-president in charge of purchasing, and appointment of R. H. Dean as an executive vice-president with general supervision of the International and Ralston divisions.

Mrs. Peggy E. Gaddis

**Final Rites Held
In Dallas**

Funeral services were held Aug. 8 for Mrs. Peggy E. Gaddis, 62, of Dallas.

The wife of Harry L. Gaddis, manager for many years SKF office in Dallas, Mrs. Gaddis died Aug. 6 following a long illness.

The Press joins the many friends of the family at this time in extending condolences to a true friend of the cotton industry.

New Home Coop Elects Smith

Wilmer Smith was re-elected president, New Home Cooperative Gin, Tahoka, Texas, according to R. C. Carroll, Jr., gin manager.

Other officers include E. R. Blakney, vice-president and L. C. Unfred, secretary.

B. A. Morrow, M. S. Renfore, Walter Gasper and Dick Turner are directors.

**Five Appointments Made
Tennessee Extension Service**

Five district appointments in Tennessee's Extension Service were announced recently by Dr. Webster Pendergrass, dean of agriculture at the University of Tennessee.

New appointees include Clinton Shelby, Jackson; Owen Hodges, Nashville; Paul Koger, Chattanooga; A. C. Clark, Cookeville; and John Brower, Knoxville.

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bottlenecks with*

MOSS-GORDIN'S SUPER

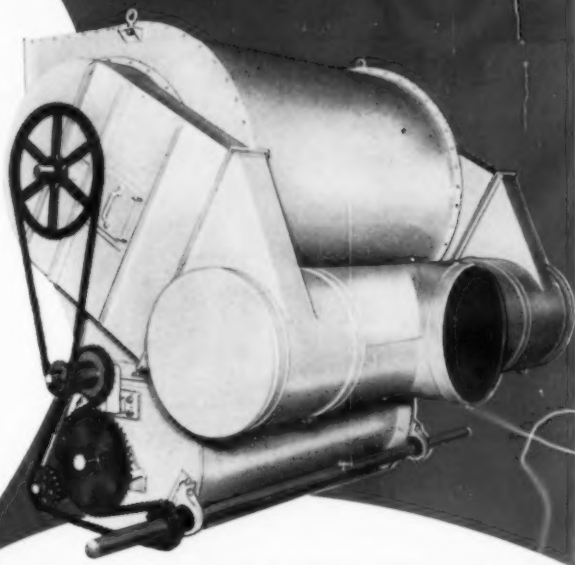
"63"

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Plus these other outstanding advantages:

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- Provides greater capacity, flexibility and investment economy
- Heavy duty construction minimizes abrasive wear on scroll sheets regardless of type cotton
- 32-inch diameter drum of 14 gauge metal perforated with $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch holes
- Slope design of Air Box reduces trash collection in air chamber
- Weighs approximately 2,600 pounds



GINNER DESIGNED WITH PERFORMANCE IN MIND



MOSS-GORDIN'S new separator is important news for every ginner interested in improved plant performance...and this Super "63" is of advanced design to eliminate suction bottlenecks. You can handle all types of cotton more efficiently and at the increased capacity demanded today.

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Soybean Meeting

American Soybean Association Slates Annual Meeting For Indianapolis

SOYBEAN'S FUTURE in world markets will get a thorough going over at American Soybean Association's forty-first annual convention, slated Aug. 28-29 in the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, according to George M. Strayer, executive vice-president.

As a result of export demands and a growing domestic usage there is no such thing as a surplus of the soybean crop, according to Strayer. Carry-over into

next crop year from last year's 560-million-bushel crop will be negligible and the smallest in some years. But with a new record crop coming up—now estimated at 100 million bushels more than last year—the door is opened for the soybean to play an even larger role in the Food for Peace program, says Strayer.

Two speakers who will discuss the future of the export programs:

Walter Klein, president of the Bunge Corp., New York, will talk on "The European Common Market and What It Means to American Agriculture."

Joseph W. Barr, assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, who will speak on the subject, "U.S. Soybeans and Trade Balances."

The export programs of the American Soybean Association and the Soybean Council of America, Inc., also will get full play at the convention.

Shizuka Hayashi, managing director of the Japanese American Soybean Institute, will talk on the activities of the Institute in promoting soybean products in Japan. The Japanese project was the first export market development program on oilseeds ever undertaken jointly by USDA and a commodity group, and was set up early in 1956. It has served as the prototype for the many export programs sponsored jointly since by USDA and commodity organizations. Japan is the leading foreign market for U.S. soybeans.

Continuing an annual Convention highlight, Professor T. A. Hieronymus, agricultural economist, University of Illinois, will discuss the soybean outlook in his talk, "What Will We Get for 1961-Crop Soybeans." This talk will be given Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 29.

Howard L. Roach, president, Soybean Council of America, Inc., Waterloo, Iowa, will report on the Council's export market activities. The Council during the past year opened country offices in Denmark, Turkey, Pakistan, England, Iran, Peru and France, in addition to those already operating, and is now active in almost 50 countries around the globe, says Strayer. Roach returned this summer from a round-the-world trip where he visited most of the Council's country projects.

The annual convention banquet and awarding of honorary life memberships will be the evening of Aug. 28.

Firms serving the soybean industry will have exhibits at the meeting.

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Annual Golf Tourney Set in Fresno

Sept. 8 has been set as the date for the eleventh annual Fresno Cotton Exchange Golf Tournament and Awards Banquet to be held at the Sunnyside Country Club near Fresno, according to Paul E. Ellis, general chairman.

Assisting Ellis will be A. Kirby Sabin, Jr.

Others named on the arrangements committee include Wendell Johnson, Western Cotton Sales; W. T. Bogard, Roscoe, Snyder & Pacific Railway Company; Arlie Johanson, States Marine-Isthmian Agency; M. C. Biggers, Calcot, Ltd.; Lou Agnew, Howard Terminal, Oakland; William P. Crouch, Southern Railway System; Tom Brown, Cotton Insurance Assn.; Kenton Jarvis, Jarvis Trucking Co.; L. A. Wallace, Crocker-Angelo National Bank; Tom Gambel, Allenberg Cotton Co., and R. B. Crawford, Allen Warehouse Co.

Others are R. D. Day, Murray Company of Texas; John Pond, cotton grower, Fresno County; Julian Dewberry, Weil Brothers; Art Haire, Acaid Sales Corporation; Porter Smith, Pacific Far East Lines; and E. S. Darby, of E. S. Darby Cotton Co.

September Cotton

Two-Year Study Shows
Early Harvest Will Pay
In Texas Blacklands

By Dave McReynolds

Means More Cash



SEPTEMBER COTTON PAYS OFF in more cash for the farmer than any other harvest month.

How? By a very simple method, says Carl Cox, Cotton Research Committee of Texas.

What is this secret? Just that a farmer who brings in mature, loose, dry, clean cotton to the gin in September will probably received at least \$11.80 more per bale than he would if he brought it in during October.

Chances are he would receive as much as \$25.00 more per bale in September than in November.

These statements are based on a two-year study of 69,428 bales from the weekly marketing report issued by Agricultural Marketing Service, Cotton Division, Dallas. Prices are based on 1960 Choice "A" Purchases.

Does this sound unreasonable to you? Let's look at the facts as revealed by Cox's research.

On an average, cotton farmers received \$28.57 per 100 pounds for their cotton during September of 1959 and 1960 (\$142.85 per bale).

In October this average price received had dropped \$11.80 per bale as compared with September. Price per 100 pounds was \$26.21 or \$131.05 per bale.

By November, the farmer had lost \$16.45 off the September average as the price per 100 pounds had slipped to \$25.28 (\$126.40 per bale).

If the farmer was one who harvested during December he lost \$21.30 off the September average as this cotton brought only \$24.36 per 100 pounds (\$121.55 per bale).

Why the difference?

To find the answers we visited with Peary Wilemon, Maypearl, Texas, past president, Texas Cotton Ginners Association, and last year's Texas Ginner of the Year.

Wilemon startled us by not only agreeing with the price differential but adding that he figures September-ginned cotton brings even more money to his customers.

At his point, which is located in the Blacklands about 35 miles southwest of Dallas, Wilemon says the difference between September and October cotton will be "at least \$15.00 and perhaps more."

The main reason given for the differ-

ential is that a farmer brings in the "cream" of his crop in September if he has mature, dry, loose, clean cotton by this time of the year.

This "cream" must meet some requirements, however; just latching onto a stripper and running in the field regardless of the crop's condition won't do the job.

Requirements Cited

Several requirements must be met before a farmer can realize this dividend.

First, he must plant his cotton early enough to get a good stand by May 1; protect the crop until squares are set, usually by June 1; protect it during the blooming stage, by June 20; then allow 45 days for full maturity. This will allow him to desiccate by Sept. 5-10.

By this time, when he puts his stripper into the field he is harvesting mature cotton.

This cotton is easier to gin, has full "bloom", and high quality which buyers ask for.

In addition to getting this extra dividend for his crop during the harvest year he has part of the job done for the following year.

He has put money in the bank by getting his land cleared of stalks, all trash turned under and ready for winter rains.

Also, and what may be the most important, he has made it impossible for boll weevils and bollworms to over-winter in his field. Therefore, his poison bill should be lowered the following season. If an entire gin community would follow these recommendations, the farmers would have little boll weevil trouble the following year.

Requires Planning

Sounds easy, but a lot of planning is involved.

Farmers who follow this program would have to use soil and water to grow crops; use good cropping systems; plant good seed; use fertilizer; control weeds and grass economically; control insect and diseases; and take mature, loose, dry cotton to the gin in September.

"About 25 percent of my customers

gin off in September, says Wilemon.

"As there are fewer gins in our area than ever before, we would like to get this early crop so as to give better service, and then too the farmer can save up to an additional \$5.00 in ginning charges by bringing us mature, loose, dry cotton. It is a pleasure to gin cotton like this, and the farmer gets more bales from less seed cotton than later on," Wilemon states.

Describing cotton prices in Central Texas, Wilemon remarks, "Cotton prices follow a pretty regular scale in our area. From Aug. 20 to Sept. 1 prices remain pretty constant as the buyers aren't sure of what they might be getting. By Sept. 1 and until Sept. 15, prices begin to climb, hitting a peak around the 15th. From then until Oct. 1, the supply has depressed the market down a few points. It will usually remain constant until around the middle of October when it begins to fall. However, if we receive rain by the middle of October it really dips quickly."

Almost all of the "September" farmers around Maypearl practiced early season control this year, Wilemon says. In addition about 80 percent used fertilizer on their cotton.

"We get a few bales of cotton prior to Sept. 1," Wilemon says. "However, it is after that date that we usually receive the first mature bale. I sure wouldn't want my farmers to begin harvesting until their crop has matured, regardless of the date, for that makes their cotton worth even less, it is harder to gin, and usually is a lower grade of cotton."

So we found it pays handsome dividends to shoot for getting mature, loose, dry cotton to the gin during September.

Not only does this give a chance at the better market prices, but also makes it possible for land to be cleared of stalks, turned under and nitrogen applied, all prior to Christmas and the winter rains. This will conserve soil moisture for planting the next season, create better soil conditioning by providing organic materials in the soils, and make it impossible for the boll weevil and bollworm to find a "home" for overwintering—thereby cutting down on insect control prices the following season.

Biological Damage to Cotton in The Field



by
W. Hardy Sharp
Physiologist-Pathologist
National Cotton Council

ALONG WITH THE MEASURABLE aspects of cotton quality are many variables—variety, location, climate, cultural practices, harvesting and ginning, to name a few. All are influential in determining the quality of fibers in a bale.

Another variable we need to consider is biological damage—damage caused by growth of living organisms.

Biological damage can occur when bolls are maturing, when they are opening, or as open bolls weather in the field. Most of it is caused by bacteria and fungi growth, though insects, in addition to causing enormous yield losses, also can contribute to this damage.

For example, fibers may be immature due to complete or partial “defoliation” of immature cotton by leafworms or caterpillars. Such insect feeding also can result in excessive trash. Uncontrollable spider mite attacks can affect fiber maturity, as can severe attacks by many plant disease fungi and bacteria, particularly those which shorten the normal cotton boll maturation period.

Insects, such as boll weevils and bollworms, also can destroy or degrade lint and seed by direct attack on maturing bolls. In addition to direct damage, insect punctures provide entrance for fungi and bacteria which particularly damage still-moist fibers and seeds in unopened bolls.

The exact role of insect punctures in boll rotting, another form of biological damage, has not yet been thoroughly evaluated. In most surveys, however, many badly rotted bolls have insect punctures or exit holes in the infected locks.

Several plant-disease bacteria and fungi which attack growing cotton plants can adversely alter cotton fiber quality. Most of these attacks cause a stress on plants, often so limiting maturity that fibers are thin-walled, weak and wasty and seed are poorly filled and low in vigor. Some fungi and bacteria can cause considerable damage by attacking green bolls. The bacterial blight organism can invade the boll and completely destroy it or severely damage quality of fibers harvested. The anthracnose (fungus) boll rot can be damaging in a similar manner during this green boll development period.

Two Periods Most Critical

All the foregoing biological damage occurs, or is initiated, while bolls still are maturing; that is, before they normally would open and permit fibers to dry. Biological damage to fibers in open bolls is relatively insignificant as long as fibers remain dry. The damaging microorganisms (bacteria and fungi) can grow little or none on fully dried fibers; as they require moisture for rapid growth.

Hence, there are two periods when microorganisms can severely damage mature fibers: when green bolls crack open and the still-moist fibers—usually covered with sugars and other materials which readily support growth of bacteria and fungi—are exposed and when fully open and dried bolls are again wet and remain wet in the field. The latter period would include the condition usually referred to as “weathering”.

Let's first examine biological damage that occurs or is initiated as bolls first begin opening.

To obtain undamaged fiber, the period between boll cracking and the fluffing of cotton must proceed without delay, that is, within one or two days. Cracked bolls will not dry out when humidity remains high. High humidity may result from long periods of rain, or it can occur in the bottom crop when rank growth provides a dense cover of leaves, keeping humidity high at the plant base.

If the microbial attack on undried but open bolls is completed, “tight lock” boll rot results. This represents a yield loss, but it is not of much concern to quality except in machine stripping, because such cotton usually is not harvested by hand or machine pickers. Microbial attack that begins, develops partially and then is stopped by delayed drying of the boll is important to quality, as “basal tight lock” develops. The upper part of the lock dries and fluffs normally but the base remains moist and is attacked by microorganisms which color the lint, lower quality and cause spots in the bale. Such bolls will be harvested, and quality, as well as seed vigor, will be seriously impaired.

Spinning Suffers

Microbial attack on undried cotton results in masses of damaged cotton and spots in the bale. This damaged lint is associated with degradation of the cellulose. Usually the degradation is localized on the fiber,

The information presented in this article is based principally on research articles and reports published by Cotton Research Investigators, Paul B. Marsh, Thomas Kerr and John T. Presley of Crops Research Division, ARS, together with their state and federal cooperators.

causing breakage, staple reduction and an excess of short fibers. This means increased mill waste and is considered to mean increased ends down in spinning.

Biological activity may severely damage fiber properties even after bolls have opened and dried. This damage, which occurs as cotton is weathering in the field under high moisture conditions, is associated with a change in lint color and grade loss. It also is caused by microbial activity. Microorganisms first grow on substances on the fiber surface, then attack the noncellulosic fiber constituents. Only with prolonged wet weather is the cellulose structure affected.

What about means to detect biological damage to cotton fibers which occurs prior to harvesting? It can be detected only in part with cotton classifiers. They readily can evaluate spots and off color. If weak places in the fiber contribute to breakage during ginning, this may be detected as reduced staple length. Instrument examination of fiber properties can detect some additional damage particularly in strength and length-uniformity. Small scale spinning tests can furnish further evidence of fiber damage by microorganisms while cotton is still in the field.

Lab Tests Show Damage

In addition, many laboratory measurements specifically show physical-chemical damage to fibers. For example, measurements of the change in normal wax coating on the fibers and particularly the changes in extracts reflect the degree of degradation caused by microorganism growth on fibers. Also, the rate of moisture regain, rate of swelling in alkali, and characteristics of dye absorption

are changed progressively as exposure time to microorganism activity (under suitable culture conditions) is extended.

In most instances these changes in physical and chemical measures of quality loss are associated closely with changes in some fiber properties which can be measured with instruments. These changes also are correlated with depreciation of many spinning attributes and end use value of cotton fibers.

This discussion has placed little emphasis on how weather "per se" influences fiber values. This is, for the most part, another story, but it should be emphasized that such things as prolonged exposure to intense sunlight or repeated wetting and drying could alter properties of exposed fibers in the complete absence of microorganisms.

Variety, culture and climate determine the original quality of fibers exposed to weathering. Indeed, the quality of harvested fiber and seed is a direct result of the inter-actions among all these factors.

Yield Losses

During the last five years, boll rots alone caused an average annual yield loss equal to 2.38 percent of the U.S. cotton crop. These losses are sustained throughout the Belt. Greater yield reductions, however, occur in the rainbelt—Mid South and Southeast where summer rainfall averages over 10 inches. Severe boll rots can occur even in areas where this average is less than two inches, particularly when excess nitrogen and irrigation produce high yields on all tall plants with dense, luxurious foliage. Wherever grown, this type of plant produces a nearly perfect "growth chamber"

for microorganisms in the lower third of the plant—where early bolls are maturing and opening. Under these conditions, yield losses from boll rot can be high.

What Can Be Done?

Cotton growers face a dilemma. Profits are becoming more geared to mechanization and high yields. In many areas, practices which give high yields cause rank growth and late maturity, the very conditions which increase possible yield loss from boll rot and quality reduction by microbial activity during weathering. Just where can the grower attack these problems?

Boll rots can be minimized by a variety of cultural operations, mostly by practices for reducing plant size (and leafiness) and getting cotton harvested before it weathers. This necessitates precise control of many things—including fertility, moisture supply and insects. Chemical defoliation and desiccation are useful tools in both boll rot control and early harvesting, although the full potential of bottom defoliation for reducing boll rot is yet to be realized, primarily because more research is needed to provide adequate guides for use of this special chemical tool.

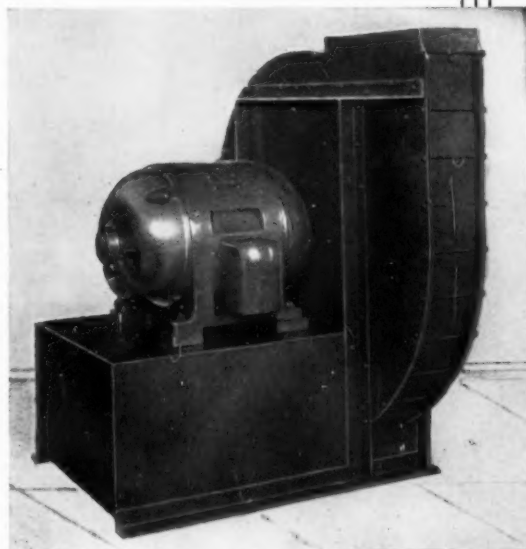
Undoubtedly, the ultimate answers will be furnished through research. This requires acceleration in current projects as well as initiation of new lines of investigation, particularly basic research on fundamentals involved. Since yield loss, fiber quality and viability of cotton planting seed are all involved, solution to problems resulting from microbial damage in the field constitutes a major challenge to research workers, producers and the entire cotton industry.

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Foster Wallace Re-elected

Louisiana Crushers Hold Annual Meeting In New Orleans

FOSTER WALLACE, Union Oil Mill Co., West Monroe, La., was re-elected president of Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers Association at the annual meeting in New Orleans Aug. 12.

Vernon Lay, Ruston Oil Mill & Fertilizer Co., Ruston, was elected vice-president.

Members of the board of directors include Bill Hayne, J. P. Barnett, Jr., L. P. Martin, Maxwell Yerger and Jules Caza-youx, Jr.

Dr. John S. Roussel, cotton research

coordinator, Louisiana Experiment Station, spoke on the cotton research program in progress at Louisiana State University. J. D. Fleming, executive vice-president, National Cottonseed Products Association, Memphis, spoke on cottonseed price support program, farm legislation and other problems facing the industry today.

Dr. Roussel described the organization of the Experiment Station as it is concerned with cotton.

Pointing out the value of the cotton



FOSTER WALLACE

crop to Louisiana's economy, Dr. Roussel said, "Cotton can, and must, remain in Louisiana. Our cotton crop yielded \$85.4 million to our economy in 1960, with \$42 million of this spent in the local community. This value to the state is obvious and we can see readily what would happen if this source was eliminated."

Dr. Roussel recognized the Crusher's research program and the work done by Dalton Gandy, member of the organization's cotton contact committee responsible for revitalizing cotton in the state.

He told of the importance of the leasing of the 83,000 acres of cotton which was reapportioned this year and this impact upon cotton economy in the state.

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• Prosper W. Peden, Dies in California

PROSPER W. PEDEN, 63, Anderson, Clayton & Co., executive, died Aug. 10 at St. Vincent's Hospital, Los Angeles.

Born in Fayette, Miss., Oct. 20, 1898, Peden attended Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. Following service in the U.S. Navy during World War I, he joined ACCO Aug. 1, 1921 in Houston, and had been associated with the world-wide cotton firm since. He first went to California as a cotton buyer in 1922. From 1927-1941 he was in charge of the company's operations in Arizona, headquartering in Phoenix. Returning to California in 1941, Peden was promoted to assistant general manager of the firm's Pacific Coast operations. He also served as manager of the Western Compress Co. division of Anderson, Clayton & Co. during this period.

Peden had been a leader in Western Cotton Shippers Association, National Cotton Council and National Cottonseed Products Association over a period of years. He was also a member of the Jonathon Club in Los Angeles.

Survivors are his widow, Mary Catherine; two daughters, Mrs. Dennis O'Connor of Alexandria, Va., and Sally Ann Peden of Los Angeles; two sons, P. W. Peden, Jr. and Donald E. Peden of Los Angeles; his mother, Mrs. H. H. Peden and two sisters, Miss Rae Peden and Mrs. L. W. Roco, all of Houston, plus two grandchildren.

Funeral services were conducted Aug. 15 at the Church of the Recessional, Forest Lawn, Glendale, Calif.

• Soybean Processors Re-elect Houghtlin

R. G. HOUGHTLIN, Chicago, was re-elected president and Donald B. Walker, St. Louis, was elected chairman, board of directors, National Soybean Processors Association at their annual meeting in Chicago Aug. 3-4.

Walker is with Ralston Purina Co.

Other board officials include: Earl J. Brubaker, The Borden Co., New York, vice-chairman of the board, and Glenn Fogeler, North Iowa Cooperative Processing Association, Mason City, immediate past chairman.



R. G. HOUGHTLIN

William King Self, Riverside Oil Mill, Marks, Miss., was re-elected secretary; and Scott E. Cramer, Swift & Co., Chicago, re-elected treasurer.

Directors elected for a three-year term include Ben R. Barbee, Southland Cotton Oil Division, ACCO, Abilene, Texas; R. E. Fiedler, Archer Daniels Midland Co., Minneapolis; W. E. Flumerfelt, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis; W. E. Hoge, Central Soya Inc., Fort Wayne; Harris T. Lyon, Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago; and Donald C. Ogg, Iowa Soya Co., Redfield, Iowa.

Floyd E. Hiegel, Delphos Grain & Soya Products Co., Delphos, Ohio, and M. D. McVay, Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, were elected to fill the unexpired terms of Earl J. Brubaker and Ralph S. Moore.

Holdover directors include R. E. Alexander, The Pillsbury Co., Minneapolis; L. W. Andreas, Honeycomb Products Co., Mankato, Minn.; A. M. Convis, Funk Bros. Seed Co., Bloomington, Ill.; Dwight L. Dannen, Dannen Mills, St. Joseph, Mo.; R. G. Golseth, Lauhoff Soya Co., Danville, Ill.; R. B. Jude, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Buffalo, N.Y.; A. I. Reisz, Ohio Valley Soybean Cooperative, Henderson, Ky.; E. E. Rhodes, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.; Irving Rosen, Quincy, Ill.; and R. B. Williams, Buckeye Cotton Oil Division, Cincinnati.

R. E. Fiedler and Harris T. Lyon were elected to the executive committee to serve two-year terms and Barbee and McVay were elected to the executive committee to fill the unexpired terms of Brubaker and Moore.

Cottonseed Oil Purchase Operations Announced

USDA has announced provisions for cottonseed oil purchases in carrying out the price support program for producers.

The Department said that cottonseed oil purchases will not be needed to maintain producer prices at the support level during the 1961-62 marketing year, but adds, however, that program provisions will provide assurance against the possibility of difficulties developing in marketing which might prevent farmers from receiving support for cottonseed during the marketing season.

The program differs from programs in recent years. Crushers participating in the program can offer cottonseed oil to the Commodity Credit Corporation through the New Orleans ASCS Commodity Office. Prices will be determined at the time tenders are made and will reflect support prices for cottonseed, says USDA. Cottonseed must be from the 1961 crop and must have been purchased at program prices from participating ginners or producers.

As announced earlier, the loan rate is \$49 per gross ton of eligible cottonseed, reflecting 78 percent of parity, CCC purchase price from producers is \$45 per ton and from participating ginners is \$49 per ton, both basis grade (100). Under the new program, participating crushers agree to pay these support prices to producers and participating ginners.

Details of this new program are in the 1961 CCC Cottonseed Bulletin 3.

At Kicking Up Her Heels

Virginia Dennis Is A-Okay

Virginia Dennis, who recently stepped into the shoes of secretary, North Carolina Crushers Association, replacing Mrs. M. U. Hogue (See The Press, Aug. 5), is no stranger to the industry, as her "better half"—Walton S. Dennis, is district sales manager of North and South Carolina for International Minerals and Chemicals Corp., agricultural chemicals division.

Her qualifications, in addition to being able to "dance all night," as she says, include having worked with the War Food Administration during World War II, and formerly being assistant to the director of instructions, North Carolina State College's school of textiles in Raleigh.

Mrs. Dennis is a grandmother, and takes pleasure in showing pictures of her two granddaughters, ages three and one and a half.

Active in church and civic work, she has served the Edenton Street Methodist Church in Raleigh as a Sunday school teacher for over 17 years and is an active worker in the Raleigh Woman's Club, Raleigh Garden Club and Little Theatre groups.

A charming person, blessed with quick and humorous wit, Mrs. Dennis is an admirable addition to the staff of North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association.

She and her family make their home in Raleigh.

• Guy Chipperfield Dies in England

GUY CHIPPERFIELD, 67, died Wednesday, July 26.

After serving in France and Belgium with the Royal Fusiliers and the Middlesex Regiment, Chipperfield joined Lever Bros. Ltd. in 1921 and spent 12 years dealing with overseas and continental companies, mainly on the marketing side. From 1933 until 1937 he managed Unilever's interests in Switzerland and then took charge in Hungary until the outbreak of war.

In 1939 he became a member of the Unilever Oil Mills Executive and in 1948, chairman and managing director of BOCM.

At the recent Congress of the International Association of Seed Crushers in Stockholm, he was re-elected president for the eleventh successive year. Among the other offices he had held were: chairman of the Incorporated Oil Seed Association (1952-1953), and chairman of the National Seed Crushers Association (1947-59). He was a Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Farmers and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.

Textile Group Sets Dates

Robert Jackson, executive vice-president, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, will be one of the guest speakers at the annual meeting of North Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association. The Oct. 5-6 meeting will be held at Pinehurst, N.C.



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Drawing by
John Harper

SURGEON OF OIL MILLS—that's what they call Western Cottonoil Co.'s F. C. "Doc" Vesey of El Paso. Vesey, with 45 years of oil-milling under his belt—many of those spent in building and re-building oil mills—will retire from the industry Sept. 1. Following is an article from "The Paymaster," employee publication for Western Cottonoil Co.

Frank Curtis Vesey, called Curtis by his wife and mother, and "Doc" by his grandchildren and associates in oil milling, was born in Waco, Texas, 1896.

His father was an electrical contractor and Doc, who had an appetite for math and physics, grew up with the intention of becoming a junior partner in his father's firm.

At the age of 14, Doc already was designing some of his many time and energy saving devices which he declares are all "a result of my laziness." One of his earlier push-button inventions provided a "lazy" way to light the stove on wintry mornings. Doc installed a gadget on his sleeping porch, above the bed, whereby he could flick the switch and light the stove via a Ford spark coil.

Doc's ambition to join his father's electrical contracting firm ended when financial reverses in 1914 closed the doors of the company. So Doc, in 1915, having graduated from Waco High School, borrowed enough money to enter Toby's Business College in Waco.

Send The Swede

One day, E. F. Czichos, then manager, Waco Cotton Oil Mill, arrived at Toby's Business College searching for a scale clerk and stenographer. He pointed out tow-headed Curtis Vesey and said, "Send out that little Swede." Thus Doc's forty-five years in the cottonoil industry began.

World War I interrupted Doc's oil milling when he enlisted in the Air Corps as a future pilot. Doc started flying on Nov. 12, 1918, the day after Armistice. Interest in training future flyers soon waned, and Doc returned to oilmilling and correspondent courses in engineering.

The Swift people heard about his home

For Doc Vesey

A Successful Operation

studies in engineering and sent Doc to their trainee program at the Houston office. Here he worked in the laboratory and mill, as well as the engineering office.

While in Houston, Doc met Gladys Deal—daughter of a prominent farmer in Limestone County. They were married August, 1919. One week later, the new groom was promoted to the post of night superintendent at the Waco mill.

In 1920, Doc became the day superintendent of the Itasca Cotton Oil Mill. He and Gladys remember the seven years spent there as tremendously happy ones. Three of their four children were born in that little town. There was ample time for study, and Doc took up home courses in architectural drafting and engineering. This paid off in more ways than one. He entered a new field in his spare time and employed his knowledge in many satisfying ways. For instance, he can still visit Itasca for a look at two, two-story furniture buildings he planned, and he can visit the First Baptist Church building he designed for the privilege of getting to teach a Sunday School class!

First Operation

The Itasca Cotton Oil Mill was sold in 1925, and Doc was kept on as manager-superintendent. In 1927, the mill was again sold, and Manager-Superintendent Vesey moved to Temple, Texas to rebuild a mill for Brazos Valley Cotton Oil Co. This was his first rebuilding job.

The rebuilding was followed in 1928 by Vesey's first opportunity to build a complete mill. J. B. Spears wired Doc inviting him to join his organization and design a new mill to replace a burned-down plant in El Paso. This mill is still operating today.

In 1929, Anderson, Clayton & Co. set up operations in the El Paso Valley. Vesey applied to ACCO's Houston Office to be assigned to their Mexicali, Mexico, plant, but L. D. McCommas, local manager at El Paso Mill for ACCO, notified J. Ross Richardson that he wanted Vesey to join the oil mill force at El Paso. Vesey thus began 31 years of service with Anderson, Clayton & Co.

In 1935, Vesey began his series of foreign assignment for ACCO. He was sent to San Blas, on the west coast of Mexico for a few months to start a mill construction. He then returned to Houston to help J. Ross Richardson design the new mill for Argentina. November, 1935, the Vesey family sailed from New York for Argentina, where they lived for the next two years while Doc built his oil milling masterpiece, the Barrenqueras Mill. That Vesey considers the Barrenqueras construction his best effort is amplified in reasons borne out in a letter he received and still treasures from Richardson:

"Dear Doc",

"Bo (Gibson) says to tell you that if you build as good a mill in Egypt as you

did in Barrenqueras, Minia will have the second best oil mill in the world. There is no doubt about it, all that extra and careful attention you gave to the construction at Barrenqueras to see that each and every part and section of the plant was properly constructed, installed and finished, pays good dividends. So many construction engineers are satisfied to consider the job complete when the major units are in place and the wheels can be turned over, and do not give the proper attention to the finishing strokes and little details of niceties which add greatly to the satisfactory operation in future years.

"From all reports, the careful attention you gave to finishing the Barrenqueras plant will continue to be noticeable in future years of operation. So, do the same thing with Minia, and I can assure you your associates there now will remember you kindly many years after you have completed your assignment and returned to the U.S.

"Yours very truly,

"(signed) J. Ross Richardson."

Vesey also supervised the construction of the mill in Villeta, Paraguay, which was built the last few months before the Vesey's returned to the States in 1937.

The Term Is "Doc"

About the nickname, "Doc"—in South America professional men (lawyers, engineers, chemists, etc.) are referred to as Doctor. J. Ross Richardson, on a trip to South America, overheard Vesey's associates calling him "Doc". When Richardson returned, this information concerning Vesey's status came back to Houston with him. Vesey has been "Doc" ever since Richardson stepped off the boat!

In 1938, Doc received his certificate as a Registered Professional Engineer in the State of Texas, and has continued in good standing since that time. He acted as general superintendent of the El Paso Gins and the two company mills until 1939, when he sailed without his family for what was intended to be a seven or eight month trip to install the machinery in the Minia Mill.

Few could have predicted the delays which came in the next year or so. First, the second World War began and the Germans sank a British ship which was carrying the most vital of engines for the powering of the Minia operation. Readers can imagine what critical and plaguing delays came during the next months after the outburst of war.

One year and one day after he landed in Egypt, Vesey left on the next-to-the-last boat to leave the Mediterranean carrying such passengers.

In 1943, the Houston office of Anderson, Clayton & Co. moved Doc into Houston again to assist J. Ross Richardson. The drawing board again was active, this time in the direction of Mexico. A few months later, Vesey moved south and be-

came general superintendent of the mills in Mexico.

Three years of strenuous activity were spent in Mexico co-ordinating the mills from Torreon, Monterrey, Matamoros, etc., and Vesey brought his family back to El Paso.

Thus it was that Doc completed his "surgery" on mills outside the El Paso Valley, and shed the bridle of foreign service.

In 1948, Doc redesigned the press room of the El Paso Mill of Western Cottonoil Co., and installed the four new expellers.

In 1949, Vesey organized a crew of carpenters and mechanics and built the new mill at Las Cruces, N.M.

In 1951, he expanded his district into the Pecos Valley where he took an active part in the beginning of the solvent mill in Pecos, Texas. Then, he settled down as district superintendent of the

three mills, the position he holds at present.

No Rocking Chairs

Doc has sponsored new innovations in oil mill design and has devised numerous improvements for oil mill machinery, many of which bear his name. He says he has many more ideas hovering around the drafting board at present.

A past-president of International Oil Mill Superintendents Association, he remains an active participant. His wife Gladys was the first president of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Association.

After Sept. 1 and retirement? Doc is undecided, maybe he will build more mills, maybe he will be a sales engineer. But he definitely doesn't plan to pilot a rocking chair.

Midsouth Group Elects

Midsouth Soybean and Grain Shippers Association has re-elected President John Terral of Terral-Norris Seed Co., Lake Providence, La. Also re-elected at the recent annual meeting were Vice-President E. D. Barrett, Soybean Storage & Elevator Co., Hornersville, Mo.; and Secretary Paul C. Hughes, Farmer Soybean Corp., Blytheville, Ark.

New Name at Glidden

Glidden Company's Paint Division has changed its name to Coatings and Resins Division according to Paul W. Neidhardt, division vice-president.

"This new name reflects the changes taking place in the paint industry and describes the wide range of products offered by the division," Neidhardt says.

• New Advisor Named At New Orleans

BROOKE H. DUNCAN, II, New Orleans, has accepted an appointment as an advisor to the Southern Utilization Research and Development Division of the USDA, announced Dr. C. H. Fisher, division director.



BROOKE H. DUNCAN

Duncan is vice-president and general manager of The Foster Co., Inc., manufacturers of canvas goods, and jobbers of cotton duck. He also serves in a similar capacity with its wholly-owned subsidiary, Foster Canvas Products Co., Inc., and as secretary-treasurer of Foster Aluminum Awning Co. In addition he is a member of the board of directors, Canvas Products Association International, with which the Southern Division has worked closely in a program of cooperative research on the improvement of cotton awnings and awning materials.

Duncan will advise the Division on research in the area. Present research is aimed at finding better treatments for canvas and other cotton products to reduce deterioration by weathering and damage from mildew and rot. The research includes a study of various types of coatings.

Rugged, Shot-blast Tests Indicate...
**RUBBER-LINED GIN-ELBOWS
OUTLAST GALVANIZED "L's"**
9 to 1!

In a specially-designed cabinet, 20-gauge, 8" elbows are shot-blasted under conditions far more severe than actual operating wear. Size G-25 crushed steel grit is blown into elbows at a velocity of 1650 feet per second, greater than the muzzle velocity of the most powerful rifle!

After only 12 minutes blasting time, holes appeared in unlined elbow "A". Elbow "B", lined with 1/4" rubber, was exposed for 17 1/2 minutes without visible signs of wear. Calibration indicated only 1/32" average abrasion.

Up to 9 times longer service life... and rubber is the answer! Hundreds of gin operators throughout the Southwest have already saved time and money with Abrasion & Corrosion rubber-lined elbows. Now, the results of recent shot-blast tests give undeniable proof that you, too, can cut downtime to a minimum by installing A & C rubber-lined "L's".

Worn-out fan scrolls, too, even if full of holes, can actually be made better than new with A & C rubber lining! They will outlast new scrolls by many times and can be used in-

definitely if the lining is replaced as it wears out.

It will pay you to check into A & C rubber linings right away. For complete information, see your nearest dealer or write to:



Western participation in the Cotton Producers Institute is nearing one million bales of cotton, according to Boswell Stevens, Macon, Miss., chairman, Beltwide producer committee.

Cotton Producers Institute is a mechanism for cotton farmers to use facilities of the National Cotton Council to step up their promotion and research activities.

Russell Giffen, Fresno, made this preliminary report to Stevens after completion of an initial series of 14 meetings in California's San Joaquin Valley.

As a result of the meetings, nearly 1,000 growers in the Valley have agreed to serve on the organizational committee. Members will now conduct a massive educational and sign-up program to reach every grower in California.

Although initial meetings were organ-

Preliminary Report

CPI Gets Support From Far West

izational in nature, Giffen reported growers producing 500,000 bales annually have committed their acreage. Organizational meetings will be started shortly in California's Imperial and Riverside counties.

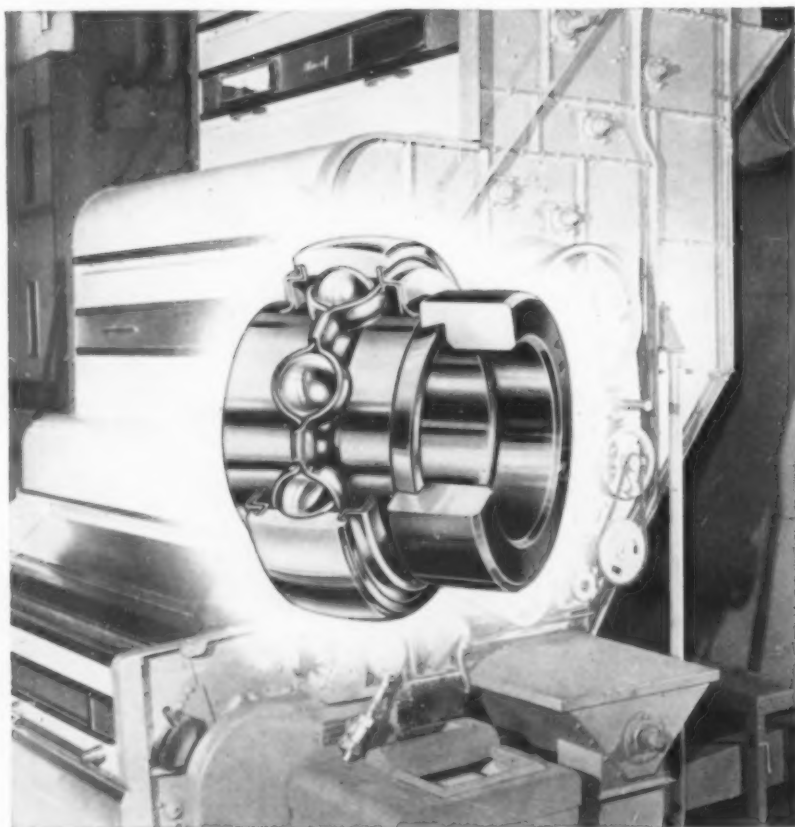
Similar meetings are under way in West Texas and Arizona and are being initiated in New Mexico and the El Paso

and Pecos areas of Texas. Stevens said reports point up the fact that "growers are welcoming the opportunity to join in a voluntary, self-help research and promotion program to gain greater markets and acreage at a profit."

A Beltwide producer committee report points out that within five years U.S. fiber consumption will probably rise by 1,300,000 cotton bale equivalents and that world fiber consumption will be up by 14 or 15 million bales. It explains that rising populations and increased per capita incomes are pushing textile consumption upward.

If U.S. cotton simply maintains its present 22 percent share of the world fiber market, expansion in total consumption would permit a 20-million-bale market by 1967-68. Cotton can cash in on this potential if growers move to narrow the research and promotion gap between it and competitors, Stevens stressed.

In addition to Stevens, those who served on the Beltwide producer committee for the Institute were D. W. Brooks, Georgia; E. J. Cecil, California; G. C. Cortright, Jr., Mississippi; Roy B. Davis, Texas; Russell Giffen, California; J. D. Hays, Alabama; J. R. Kennedy, California; Harold F. Ohlendorf, Arkansas; C. R. Sayre, Mississippi; A. L. Story, Missouri; Jess G. Stratton, Oklahoma; Keith Walden, Arizona; J. H. West, Texas; J. Clyde Wilson, Arizona; and the late J. E. O'Neill, California.



Best protection against contaminants! FAFNIR R-SEAL BALL BEARINGS

Notice the flared-lip seal in Fafnir's R-Seal Ball Bearing. It's the best seal yet against lint, dirt, dust, moisture, any "bearing killer"! And the tough, Buna-N rubber-impregnated fabric gives you protection that lasts.

Fafnir's R-Seal Ball Bearing, permanently prelubricated or with provision for relubrication, is

available in a wide choice of power transmission units. And the Fafnir-originated self-locking bearing collar makes installation easy, positive. Write for bulletin. The Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, Connecticut.



FAFNIR
BALL BEARINGS

Cotton Quality Day Set for Missouri

Bale value rather than highest possible grade will be a paramount issue at a Missouri Cotton Quality Day, Aug. 29 in Hayti.

The one-day meeting, sponsored by Missouri Cotton Producers Association and Missouri Extension Service, will feature cotton leaders from across the Belt—representing all segments of the industry. Purpose of the Quality Day, according to Wendell Choate, president, Missouri Cotton Producers Association, is to outline the effect of varieties, producing, harvesting and ginning practices on spinning performance.

New Feed Mill Planned

Cotton Producers Association of Atlanta plans to complete a third push-button feed mill by Spring, 1962, reports General Distribution Director J. Julian Baker. The new mill—to be known as Cooperative Mills—will be north of Calhoun, Ga.

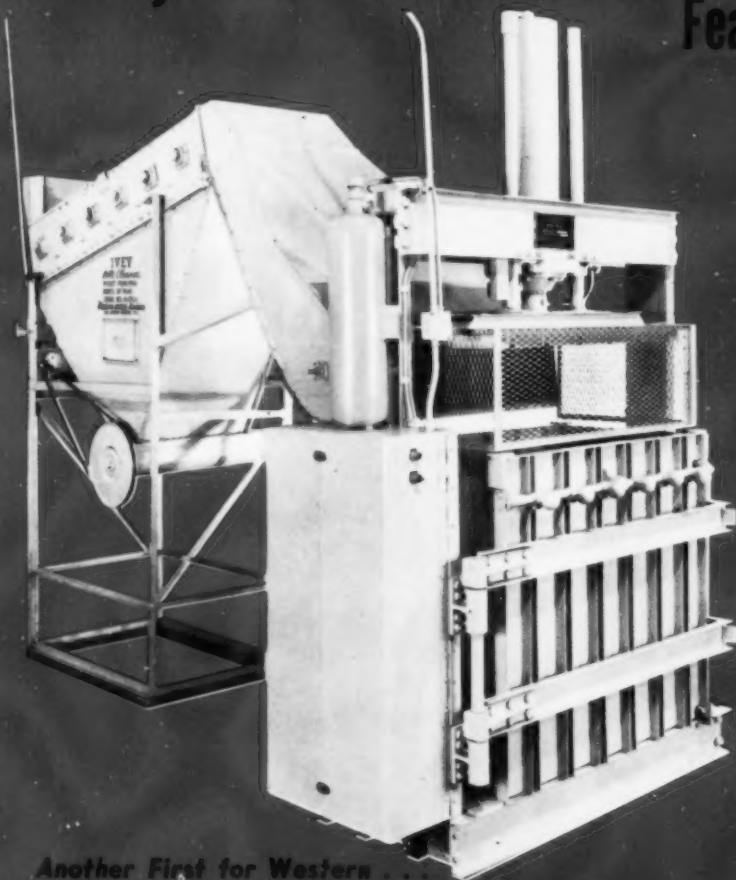
■ E. E. REYNOLDS, director of marketing, McMillen feed division, has been named a vice-president of Central Soya. He will continue his current responsibilities for feed division operations.

GINNERS take a
look,
works like Magic!

Converts Your TRASH to CASH!



The Ivey Inclined Mote Cleaner... Features



Another First for Western . . .

The Ivey Inclined Mote Cleaner and Bale Press was designed and built by Western to offer an economical and automatic way to handle the increased amounts of mote produced by the new and improved lint cleaners. At last here is a dependable and profitable way to turn your trash into cash . . . as well as helping to prevent gin fires by eliminating the hazardous accumulation of lint in vital areas of the gin. The Ivey Inclined Mote Cleaner is ruggedly built to withstand continuous operation and to perform efficiently while producing saleable mote with out further processing . . . get the full details . . .

- Inclined Cleaner . . . Cast Iron Spiders running over grid bars for outstanding cleaning.
- Large Lint Slide for ample storage with effective kicker for good cotton distribution.
- No pit or special foundation required . . . compact for easy installation . . . space requirements 8' x 18' x 11'.
- Hydraulically operated, automatic steel press.
- Down acting ram, intermittent operation, triggered by adjustable timer.
- Rugged construction for dependability.
- Standard bale size . . . hydraulic system produces just the right pressure for standard weight bale.
- Cleaner gin yard . . . cuts down excess lint accumulation.
- Makes your gin safer by cutting down fire hazard.
- Profitable . . . by producing a good, saleable mote.

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Cotton Committee Meets in Dallas

MEMBERS OF THE COTTON RESEARCH Advisory Committee of Texas are pictured above in a meeting held in Adolphus Hotel in Dallas, Aug. 11. Burris Jackson, Hillsboro, is chairman of this committee with representatives of allied industry as advisors to the four-man Cotton Research Committee of Texas. Carl Cox is director of the CRC with offices in Dallas. At this meeting a budget of \$272,430 was adopted for research this year.

• Carolinas Group Names District Directors

CAROLINAS GINNERS Association has elected the following district directors for the 1962-63 season.

District 1: Sam Metts, Greenwood, S.C.; J. P. Anderson, Abbeville, S.C.; and A. J. Sitton, Pendleton, S.C. District 2: E. M. O'Tuel, Bennettsville, S.C.; Ray V. Segars, Jr., Oswego, S.C.; and R. N. Johnson, Sardinia, S.C. District 3: Frank

Wannamaker, St. Matthews, S.C.; L. O. Past, Swansea, S.C.; and E. E. Gasque, Ellore, S.C. Piedmont District: Ward Broom, Monroe, N.C.; Norris Boggs, Fallston, N.C.; and Ralph Elliott, Shelby, N.C. Central District: David Guy, Lumberton, N.C.; M. J. Oliver, Smithfield, N.C.; and Alsey Johnson, Dunn, N.C. Eastern District: Luther H. Vail, Pikeville, N.C.; John P. Revelle, Murfreesboro, N.C.; and J. P. Sumrell, Ayden, N.C.

In Houston

Final Rites Held for Edmond Pincoffs

Funeral services were held recently in Houston for Edmond Pincoffs, leading figure in Houston's foreign trade.

Pincoffs, 71, died at his home in River Oaks in Houston.

He was born in Chicago, educated in England and lived in Antwerp, Belgium, before coming to Houston. He worked for both the Netherlands and Denmark as their consul.

A past president and director of the Houston Merchants Exchange and Houston World Trade Association, Pincoffs was instrumental in the establishment of Houston's World Trade Center.

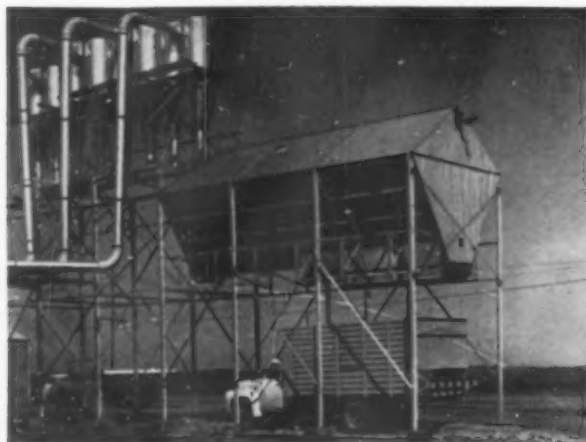
He was known in the cotton trade for his association with Maurice Pincoffs Co., Houston, dealers in cottonseed, soybean, peanut cake and meal. The firm is a member of Texas Cottonseed Crushers Association and National Cottonseed Products Association.

Agronomy Meeting Slated

The annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy is scheduled for Nov. 27-30 in St. Louis. Headquarters for the meeting will be the Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel.

Over 1,500 agronomists and associated scientists are expected to attend this—the Society's fifty-fourth annual meeting, according to Executive Secretary Dr. Matthias Stelly.

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Mounted on Your Truck Ready to Operate. Five Screw Conveyors Distribute the Burrs Evenly. All Driving Parts Cased Away from Burrs and Trash.

FABRICATORS and ERECTORS of Pre-Fabricated Gin Buildings

Seed Houses • Burr Hoppers • Burr Spreaders

Warehouses • Conveyor Trusses

Towers • Mix Feed Plants • Meal Bins

Serving Gins, Oil Mills and Compresses.

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USDA Official Cotton Estimate for 1961 by States

State	Acreage Harvested		For harvest 1961	Lint yield per harvested acre		1961 indic.	Production ¹ 500-pound gross weight bale		
	1950-59 average	1960		1950-59 average	1960		1950-59 average	1960	1961 indic.
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
North Carolina	526	390	405	340	284	326	362	232	275
South Carolina	794	550	600	327	360	336	527	414	420
Georgia	963	653	660	320	371	364	607	505	500
Tennessee	636	512	520	431	545	498	550	583	540
Alabama	1,129	860	900	336	421	341	755	756	640
Mississippi	1,847	1,520	1,600	417	486	441	1,579	1,542	1,470
Missouri	424	412	390	421	548	492	368	472	400
Arkansas	1,570	1,320	1,355	414	485	453	1,314	1,339	1,280
Louisiana	665	510	540	409	470	400	562	501	450
Oklahoma	853	630	685	210	348	308	338	458	440
Texas	7,663	6,325	6,550	260	329	337	3,910	4,346	4,600
New Mexico	221	201	194	644	693	767	286	291	310
Arizona	446	426	393	890	953	922	798	849	755
California	931	946	810	836	981	1,067	1,554	1,939	1,800
Other States ²	70	54	50	320	401	361	45	45	38
United States	18,737	15,309	15,652	362	446	427	13,553	14,272	13,918
American-Egyptian ³	70.5	60.2	59.7	461	535	525	64.3	67.4	65.3

¹ Production ginned and to be ginned. A 500-pound bale contains about 480 net pounds of lint.

² Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, and Nevada.

³ Included in State and U.S. totals. Grown in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

USDA's first official cotton production estimate indicates a total of 13,918,000 bales will be produced this year.

This estimate is three percent below the 14,272,000 produced last year, but is three percent higher than the 1950-59 average.

Cotton ginnings for the U.S. reported by the Bureau of Census totals 227,680

running bales ginned from the 1961 crop prior to Aug. 1. This is up from 1960 figures of 139,779 and 150,172 for 1959 figures on the same date.

Estimated production of American-Egyptian cotton is down 2,900 bales for a total estimate of 65,300 bales this year, says USDA.

The "Big Four" cotton producing states

of Texas, California, Mississippi and Arkansas are estimated to produce totals of 4,600,000 bales, 1,800,000 bales, 1,470,000 bales and 1,280,000 bales respectively. Three of these figures are below the 1960 production mark — those being all but Texas where production is estimated to be up by about 250,000 bales over 1960 mark.

Second Turndown

Warehousemen Get 'No' on Request

Another refusal by USDA to increase warehouse rates on CCC-stored cotton was received by the Memphis office of National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, reports John Todd, Association executive vice-president.

This was the second refusal by USDA this year. The first request was denied in May, and this last is in answer to a protest filed by the Association, July 14.

In part, the letter reads "In connection with rates for cotton storage and other warehouse services, the board of directors, Commodity Credit Corp., gave careful and lengthy consideration to cotton warehouse costs and income as shown by results of the costs survey, and to information available from the Department's technicians and other sources.

"After receiving your request for consideration of rates and the additional material, we have again considered the matter of warehouse rates for CCC cotton. We find no basis for changing the rates as previously announced and still believe such rates are fair and equitable."

The letter was signed by H. D. Godfrey, administrator, CCC.

Marketing Seminar Planned

The third annual feed marketing seminar, sponsored by the sales executives council of American Feed Manufacturers Association, has been slated for Sept. 20-21 in Chicago.

CONTROLLED DELIVERY

WITH A
SCISSOR - TYPE OPENING
CUSTOMER SEED - HOPPER

FOR POSITIVE CONTROL DELIVERY —
THERE'S NOTHING BETTER THAN OUR
3 BALE OR LARGER, CENTER DIS-
CHARGE SEED HOPPER. WITH THIS
HOPPER YOU CAN CUT OFF LOADING
AT ANY AMOUNT THE CUSTOMER
DESIRES. OF COURSE, THE STANDARD
2 OR 3 BALE SIDE DISCHARGE HOPPER
IS AVAILABLE IN THE SAME FINE
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CONSTRUCTION**

RUBBER-LINED ELBOWS
MANUFACTURED AND DISTRIBUTED
BY ANDERSON & BIGHAM

For Oilseed

Swedish Needs Up

Sweden is expected to raise oilseed imports—probably soybeans—sharply in the current marketing season.

The extraction capacity of the only edible oil plant in the country has been expanded from 100,000 to 200,000 short tons. Vegetable oil and oilcake and meal purchases are expected to drop from the past year's level of 55,000 tons and 267,000 tons, respectively.

Swedish consumption of oilcake and meal reached an estimated 341,000 tons in the 1960-61 marketing year ending June 30. About 15 percent of the country's annual cake and meal requirements is obtained from the domestic rapeseed crop, and the balance is imported.

To Make Lab-Quip

Continental Announces Sampler Manufacturing

Continental Gin Co., Birmingham, will begin the exclusive manufacture, sales and service of the patented automatic sampler previously manufactured by Lab-Quip Engineering Corp., Shreveport, La., according to A. L. Vandergriff, Continental president.

Lab-Quip automatic cotton samplers, in use since 1956, have produced the most reliable and trouble-free cotton samples in the industry, says Vandergriff. This year, more than one million bales will be sampled by automatic cotton samplers. Their flexibility and dependability meet all USDA require-

ments for Smith-Doxey cotton classification, he added.

Vandergriff said use of the automatic cotton sampler is another forward step in modernizing cotton marketing. Basically it materially assists the cotton grower, assuring him of a fair class of his cotton.

"The automatic sampler benefits everyone from grower to spinning mill. With the sampler, cotton samples are uniform, easy to class and in a size buyers prefer. This results in higher prices from the buyers because cotton mills can schedule and blend accurately with worthwhile savings in operating costs," he added.

Lab-Quip samplers are manufactured in one model with different sampler intakes to meet needs of all types of ginning systems.

Continental Gin Co. is a division of Fulton Industries, Inc., of Atlanta, and operates manufacturing plants, warehouses and assembly units in several major southern cities.



Cotton Trailer Nets

Cost about one-sixth as much as tarps. They do a much better job of holding cotton on trailer. Will not flap. Use Poly if it looks like rain. Ideal for field storage of cotton when pickers get ahead of the gin.

PLAIN NETS, COTTON CORD

(Send for Free Samples)

15x15 ft., weight 7 lbs.	\$ 3.50 each
11x22 ft., weight 4 lbs.	\$ 4.50 each
14x24 ft., weight 11 lbs.	\$ 6.25 each
22x22 ft., weight 7 1/4 lbs.	\$ 7.00 each
14x29 ft., weight 7 lbs.	\$ 7.50 each
14x32 ft., weight 14 lbs.	\$ 8.00 each
36x44 ft., weight 17 lbs.	\$19.95 each

SHEET POLYETHYLENE

In Rolls—For Less

Width	Length	4M(.004)	6M(.006)
10 ft.	100 ft.	\$12.00	\$18.00
12 ft.	100 ft.	14.40	21.60
16 ft.	100 ft.	19.20	28.80
20 ft.	100 ft.	24.00	36.00
24 ft.	100 ft.	28.80	43.20
32 ft.	100 ft.	38.40	57.60
40 ft.	100 ft.	48.00	72.00

(Specify Black or Natural)

We recommend black 6 mil. for tarps.
10% Discount for 6 Rolls or More.

TARPS

TOUGH 8 MIL. VINYL

CLOSE OUT—LESS THAN HALF COST
USES—Cotton Trailer Tarps, Swimming Pool
Liners or Covers, Stack Covers, Silo, Boat,
Equipment Covers, Truck Tarps, etc.
Grommets every 30 inches, reinforced

Send for Free Sample

	6 1/2 sq. ft. With Grommets	5 1/2 sq. ft. Plain
12x16 feet	\$ 11.52	\$ 9.60
12x18 feet	12.96	10.80
12x20 feet	14.40	12.00
12x24 feet	17.80	14.40
12x30 feet	21.60	18.00
12x36 feet	25.92	21.60
12x44 feet	31.68	26.40
13x16 feet	12.48	10.40
13x18 feet	14.04	11.70
13x20 feet	15.60	13.00
13x24 feet	18.72	15.60
13x30 feet	23.40	19.50
13x40 feet	31.20	26.00
13x50 feet	39.00	32.50
21x44 feet	55.44	46.20
26x100 feet	156.00	130.00
26x300 feet	468.00	390.00
27x62 feet	100.44	83.70
35x100 feet	210.00	175.00
35x300 feet	630.00	525.00

Other sizes on request.

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Fulton Industries Buys Die Casting Firm

Fulton Industries, Inc., Atlanta-based diversified industrial organization, announced the purchase of the business and operating assets of Dollin Corp., East Coast producer of aluminum and zinc die castings. The firm will operate as a division of Precision Castings Co., one of Fulton's six operating divisions. The purchase price was not disclosed.

This is Fulton's third acquisition within the past month. Other recent acquisitions include the purchase of 33 acres of land adjacent to Chicago's O'Hare International Airport and an 80 percent interest in the Elmes & King Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, one of the country's leading machine tool makers.

In addition to Precision Castings Co. and Diversified Industries, Inc., Fulton's other divisions are: Fulton Cotton Mills, producer of industrial textiles; Continental Gin Co., maker of cotton gins and related equipment; Ainsworth Manufacturing Co., manufacturer of automotive components; and American Buildings Co., maker of pre-engineered steel buildings.

Egypt

Cotton Exports Drop

Egyptian cotton exports eased up the first three-quarters of the 1960-61 season—totaling 1,034,000 bales.

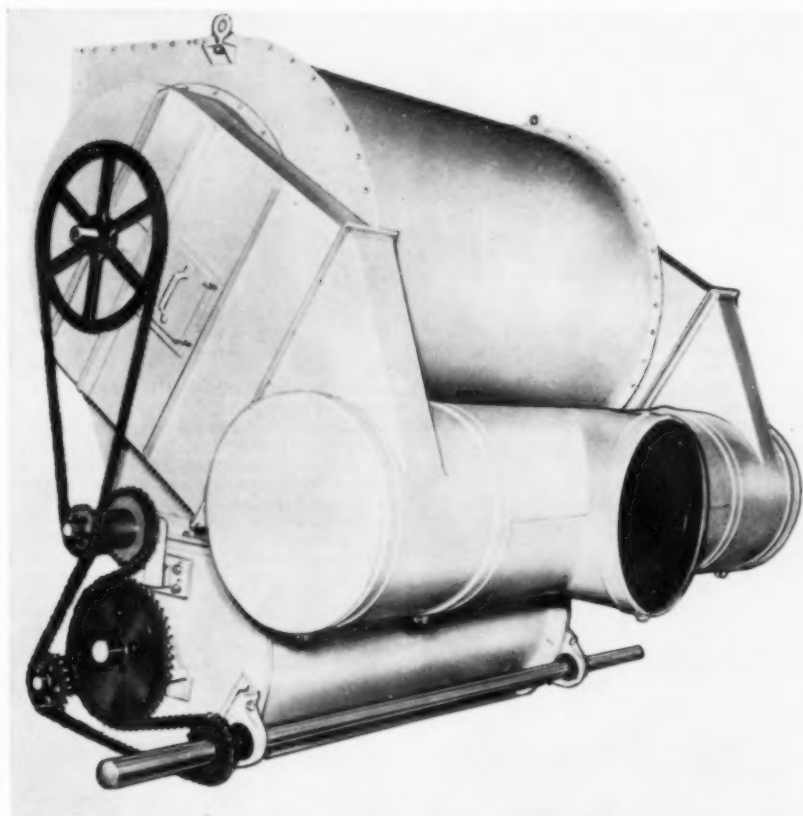
This quantity is 26 percent below the 1,445,000 bales shipped in the corresponding period of 1959-60, when exports for the full season soared to the highest peak in 26 years. However, shipments are only slightly below the past five-year average of 1,045,000 bales.

Russia remains the largest buyer of Egyptian cotton, with Czechoslovakia second. During the period under review, Egyptian exports to Communist countries dropped to 579,000 bales, compared with 703,000 bales in the 1959-60 period. However, Egypt's share of the Communist market jumped from 49 percent in 1959-60 to 56 percent this season.

Hoping to increase shipments to non-Communist countries, the Egyptian Government plans to take a more active part in cotton export transactions. Among other actions, the government now is setting base export prices.

New Developments in Cotton Gin Machinery

The information and statements appearing in this department are furnished by the manufacturer of the equipment.



The Super "63" Separator, newly designed and engineered by the Moss-Gordin Co. is rated as a technical achievement in the elimination of "Suction Bottlenecks", according to plant officials. Free air flow in this heavy duty 63-inch machine and more even distribution of cotton on the 32-inch screen are factors which Moss-Gordin engineers point out as a significant forward step in separator design.

In line with the planning of many ginneries today for stepped-up operations, John T. Gordin, of Moss-Gordin, points out that the new Super "63" Separator provides all the capacity that will ever be needed regardless of the size plant.

This heavy duty separator weighs approximately 2,600 pounds. Abrasive wear on scroll sheets is minimized regardless of the type cotton. Drum is 14 gauge metal. Air chamber is of 20 gauge black iron, angle iron reinforced. Vacuum wheel is the 8 flight type while these flights are of 12 gauge metal construction hinged in the flight box. Heat transmission to rubber flights in vacuum is minimized. Large bearings are located outside of air duct, eliminat-

ing exposure to dirt, trash and lint—lengthening the life of bearings. There is a positive chain drive.

According to Gordin, the Super "63" is sealed against air leaks for maximum separation of air and cotton. Flexibility allows easy installation in any gin.

S. A. Miller

Retired Ginner Dies In Benton, Ark.

S. A. Miller, 83, Benton, Ark., died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Cleve Baker of Benton, Aug. 12.

Funeral services were held Aug. 13 for the pioneer operator of the Whitmore (Ark.) Gin Co.

Miller was born in Denmark and moved to Bald Knob when a small child.

Survivors include three other daughters, Mrs. C. E. Denning and Mrs. Charles Woodruff, both of Memphis, and Mrs. Terry Taggart, Los Angeles; one son, S. A. Miller, Jr., Memphis, and 10 grandchildren.

Woodson-Tenant Buys New Orleans Lab

Woodson-Tenant Laboratories, Memphis, have increased their laboratories to eight following the purchase of the Edward G. Williams Laboratories in New Orleans, reports E. H. Tenant, Sr., president.

P. C. Thionville is manager and holds an AOCS referee certificate on oil cake and meal, fatty oils, tallow and grease and protein concentrates.

Woodson-Tenant Laboratories began business in 1935 and now have laboratories in Des Moines, Chicago, Clarksdale, Miss., Little Rock, Wilson, Ark., Cairo, Ill., New Orleans and Memphis.

Other officers include E. H. Tenant, Jr., executive vice-president; P. F. Woodson, vice-president; and Jane Inez Gordon, secretary.

Cotton Committee To Meet

Members of the Cotton Research Committee of Texas will meet in the board of director's offices in the Dallas Cotton Exchange, Aug. 23, reports Carl Cox, director.

The committee consists of Dr. M. T. Harrington, chancellor, Texas A & M College System, College Station; Dr. J. A. Guinn, president, Texas Woman's University, Denton; Dr. R. C. Goodwin, president, Texas Technological College, Lubbock; and Dr. H. H. Ransom, chancellor, University of Texas, Austin.

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The Fall Guy

(Continued from Page 9)

last five years. At the same time, the amount of claim losses paid on workmen's compensation policies has increased. Indemnity and medical payments amounted to \$570,000 in 1956 and climbed to \$888,000 in 1958, the last year loss figures are available. At the same time, the loss ratio—the comparison of losses with premiums—was 63 percent in 1956 and 70.5 percent two years later.

Some gins are paying 10 to 60 percent over the standard premium rate because of debits and surcharges placed on the policies of gins with poor accident records.

"With increased emphasis on safety throughout the state," Bush says, "the accident rate should decline. But, the premium rates won't go down until the number of accidents are reduced."

As a service to its members, the Texas Ginners organization outlines a program of accident prevention which can be adapted to individual gins. The five point program calls for management to enforce and encourage a program of safety and so inform the employees; inspect the gin and premises daily for accident hazards; furnish proper safeguards of machinery and gin installations; conduct weekly safety meetings with employees; and offer an incentive program for employees to complete the season without a lost-time injury.

Before the ginning season starts, each member receives the first of a series of 12 posters designed specifically for the industry. These are accompanied with a

series of 15 accident prevention newsletters entitled, "Safety Tips." Shirt pocket size booklets listing a number of safe practices for employees are distributed on request. Every ginner receives one copy of the new booklet, "Act Safely Gin Safely," which emphasizes safe practices for workers. The Association's original employee booklet, "Put Safety to Work," is also available in Spanish.

Last year, over 6,000 booklets were distributed in English and Spanish versions. The Association in 1960 also published and distributed the Ginners Safety Manual, a comprehensive loose leaf book covering all phases of accident prevention in ginning operations. It is the only manual of its type available in the ginning industry.

During the coming season, the Association will distribute copies of a work injury analysis prepared by the Industrial Accident Board of Texas. The Association requested the study which pinpoints the source and type of 1,030 injuries in cotton gins over a two-year period. This report, for example, disclosed that machines were still the major source of injuries. Amputations and cuts on fingers led the list as the most frequent injury. Machines cause three out of every 10 injuries in cotton gins. Of the 1,030 injuries surveyed, 272 involved fingers.

Preparation of a slide film presentation on the prevention of falls, "Are You A Fall Guy?" is underway and will be furnished for safety meetings. Safety talk outlines on ginning subjects also will be prepared by the Association staff.

The increased interest in safety by the ginning industry also is reflected in the Association's awards program. Last year, 61 gins received plaques and employees received lapel buttons for completing the season without an accident involving more than one-hour lost time on the job.

Although registration forms for the awards have been mailed to only half the state thus far this season, the number of gins participating in the program exceeds the total number registered last year.

To be eligible for the awards, ginners register their gins and make two pledges: they are to conduct frequent inspections of the gin and premises to locate and remove accident hazards; and to hold weekly safety meetings with employees.

The inspections for hazards and weekly safety meetings form the basis for the gin safety program. Bush points out. However, these two projects alone do not provide a complete safety effort. Gin management

must furnish the encouragement and enforcement for accident prevention, and employees must respond with the cooperation necessary to prevent the accidents. This requires the application of technical know-how with common sense.

"The minimum standards for gin safety which we recommend," Bush says, "are divided into safe practices and safe conditions. All involve good ginning techniques and common sense judgment."

Recommended safe practices include:

1. Horseplay and drinking of intoxicating beverages on the job should not be tolerated. Workers should wear comfortable, close fitting clothing. Sleeves should not be rolled and should fit snugly at wrists. Gloves should not be worn in the gin.

2. All work areas should be kept free of trash and debris. Definite housekeeping responsibilities should be assigned each worker. Tools should be replaced in designated storage areas or racks as soon as they are no longer needed. Oil and grease slicks should be cleaned up as soon as they appear.

3. Only personnel who know how to do the job should make repairs and adjustments to machinery. All workers must be instructed to make sure fellow employees are clear of machinery before turning on power. All guards must be replaced before operation of machinery. Belts should not be thrown on, or off, pulleys or flywheels while machinery is running. Extreme caution must be used in replacing belts, and power should not be used unless absolutely necessary. Machinery should be stopped before repairs are made.

4. A high compression compressed air nozzle should be used to clean out tags, knots and fly. Sticks are dangerous. Do not attempt to clean air nozzles while stands are running and do not operate machinery with exposed saw cylinders. Keep fingers further than six inches away from saw cylinders. When starting to work on saws, shut off power, give saw shafts time to stop turning, then remove panels or guards.

5. While press is in operation, do not

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PROMOTION OF GIN SAFETY has been a program sponsored by the Texas Cotton Ginners Association. Above, Lee Massey, left, president of the Association, and Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, look over some of the safety handbooks soon to be mailed to all members by the Association in an effort to keep gins safety conscious.

open lint gate. Wait until the ram stops before opening press door. Do not attempt to clean trampler foot while it is in motion. While working around the press, watch for the turning action. On older models, push with hands, not with shoulders. Handle ties and sampler knives with caution.

6. Yardmen and suction feeders should use ladders to get in and out of trailers and trucks. Do not attempt to guide trailer which is being pushed. When hooking up trailer, make sure the driver knows what you are doing. Stand with feet in clear while handling the wagon tongue. Shut off motors while refueling vehicles.

7. Gasoline must not be used for cleaning.

8. All scratches and cuts—no matter how minor—should be treated immediately. First aid cabinets should be kept adequately supplied.

Safe conditions in the gin include:

9. Inspect all machinery for worn parts, loose fittings and couplings and other hazardous conditions. Repairs and adjustments should be made immediately. Any hazard not corrected should be brought to the attention of all workers.

10. Line shafts, conveyors and belt systems should be guarded to a height of seven feet above the working surface. Adequate guard rails should be installed on all walkways, catwalks and ramps above the floor level, and on permanent stairs. With the addition of new machinery or equipment, ladders and catwalks should be re-located, if necessary, to maintain easy access at the ends of these structures.

11. Grid type guards are recommended for lint cleaners. Grids should be spaced

to permit use of an air nozzle without removal of the guard, but narrow enough to prevent a worker extending his hand within six inches of saws.

12. Air compressors should be behind barrier type guards and treated as an operating piece of equipment at all times. Belts on compressors should be guarded.

13. Ladders should be inspected frequently for defective parts. All portable ladders should have safety grip bases. Storage should be provided for ladders.

14. An audible signal, horn or bell, should be connected to the master switch so as to sound a warning when machinery is being started.

15. Fire fighting apparatus should be located in clearly marked areas which have easy access. The pressure and level of extinguisher materials should be checked frequently.

These standards are only the minimum requirements. But, they can be adapted to any ginning operation. Other standards should be added to fit individual situations.

All Association recommendations are designed to make safe operation of the gin "second nature" with employees—to encourage the application of common sense. The safe way to do the job must become the proper way if we are to reduce the number of injuries in cotton gins, Bush pointed out. "Our program furnishes the ginner with the informa-

tion and educational materials to reduce the accident rate. It is up to the ginner to get the job done safely in his gin."

Sesame Seed

Output Down, Exports Up

World production of sesame seed in 1960—estimated at 1,600,000 short tons—dipped four percent below 1959 and 18 percent below the post-war average of 1,950,000 short tons.

Sesame entering world trade last year gained an estimated 17,000 tons over 1959, as shipments from the Sudan and Nigeria—the world's leading exporters of sesame seed since 1954—continued to trend upward.

Supplies available for export this year may drop from 1960 if decrease in Sudan output is as large as expected. Imports by Venezuela, however, probably will be lower, as a record crop of 26,700 tons was harvested earlier this year.

The U.S. imported a record 8,689 tons of sesame seed in 1960—with Nicaragua accounting for over three-fourths of the shipments. Sesame seed imports from India, after a three-year absence, were resumed in 1960. Smaller purchases from El Salvador and Brazil were offset by larger shipments from Guatemala and several African countries.

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Biological Warfare, Explosive Conclusions

U.S. scientists, exploring the potentials of biological warfare and ways to hit enemies' crops with bugs and chemicals, are reaching some explosive conclusions, reports the Wall Street Journal. Among conclusions: Crop-killing insects, microbes and chemicals are feasible war weapons and could devastate an enemy's agricultural economy as efficiently as conventional armaments, at less cost and perhaps less risk.

Communist regimes, already straining to produce food for their people, would be particularly vulnerable to biological attack of croplands.

Anti-crop warfare could be launched secretly. The nation under attack would have to decide whether to blame natural causes or enemy action, whether to retaliate and against whom.

Red scientists are highly knowledgeable in the techniques of biological assaults. While there's no proof, they may be employing these weapons now in Latin America, Africa, Turkey and Pakistan, on the principal that economic distress provides political opportunities. Mysterious new outbreaks of plant and animal diseases around the globe—particularly the Middle East, Central and South America—in recent months, along with persistent attacks by longer-established pests, have sharply jolted U.S. researchers familiar with biological warfare tactics.

"We have no evidence that these outbreaks are being caused deliberately," remarks a Government scientist, "but then we have nothing to prove that they are accidental either."

What produces this nagging suspicion is growing conviction that virulent crop diseases and pestilences can be bred and wielded in a winning military fashion. Couple this with the certain knowledge that the Communists are pondering the possibilities of plant warfare.

Consider, for example, some passages from a paper entitled Biological Warfare, now being circulated in top Soviet circles. The authors, a pair of Polish scientists, discuss various crop diseases in detail and argue: "...it is possible—at least theoretically—to vanquish even a very strong foe, without killing people and animals and without destroying villages, cities and enterprises, by using against him a sufficiently effective means which attacks plants at the right moment."

The authors then make this point: "In the U.S. alone, destruction of grain and other agricultural crops causes an annual damage to agriculture estimated at billions of dollars. But all this is 'peaceful' action—diseases and pests of agricultural plants spreading spontaneously. What would happen then," the Red scientists wonder, "if similar factors were deliberately used under military conditions?"

U.S. scientists know what would happen—that's one reason they're pressing for a quick step-up in U.S. crop warfare capacities and defenses.

To critics who contend such warfare would be especially nasty and immoral, scientific supporters reply that all kinds of war are nasty and that the morality in this case is somewhat beside the point. The technology of biological attack

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against crops, they emphasize, is readily available to all sides. To neglect this field now—and they claim there's evidence that the U.S. has been parsimonious in allotting funds and talent to this kind of research—would be no less than perilous, they maintain.

Since use of biological weapons runs the risk of thermonuclear retaliation, some defense officials reason, it might be better strategy for any attacking nation to use thermonuclear weapons first. And they argue that biological retaliation would be slower and less effective than use of thermonuclear weapons.

Some strategists, however, see merit in developing means to conduct biological attacks against an enemy's crops, if only as a deterrent that might never be used. They argue this way: The greatest threat to U.S. security today is posed by Communist regimes which have relied on unorthodox methods of aggression—political subversion, guerrilla harassment, diplomatic espionage, among other techniques—that fall short of direct military attack. The U.S., therefore, ought to perfect its own arsenal of "paramilitary" weapons for use in a war that is neither really hot nor cold.

From a strategic standpoint, the argument goes, the Reds would be at a greater disadvantage than the U.S. in crop warfare. An assault of this type would hit them where they're weakest. But the Free World is not invulnerable to crop warfare. Although American farmers annually produce up to nine percent more than is needed for domestic and export sales, many Western-oriented lands in Latin America, Europe and Asia could be quickly and severely hurt by crop warfare. But, on balance, the strategists say, the Free World probably could survive a stiff blow to its food supplies while the Communists could not.

Not A New Concept

Calculated attack against an enemy's food supply is no new strategic concept, of course. During World War II, U.S. flyers spread oil on food crops on Japanese-held islands and tried in vain to ignite them with incendiary bombs. In the mid-1950's British patrols sprayed destructive chemicals on vegetable gardens around Malayan villages to starve out marauding Communist guerrilla bands.

Then there were the Communists' Korean War charges that U.S. flyers had underhandedly spread bacteria and pests on crops. So thoroughly did the Reds discuss the oft-denied charges that Free World observers concluded the Communists themselves knew a great deal about crop warfare possibilities.

Although research into biological weaponry began in this country in the mid-1940's, the emphasis long has been on microscopic agents that would be aimed at populations. Of the \$28 million earmarked for biological warfare research in the fiscal year ended last June 30, only \$300,000 went into the search for crop warfare weapons.

Much work in this field goes on at the Army's Biological Warfare Research Center at Fort Detrick, Md. At its peak operating level in 1957, the Crop Division was staffed by 125 people and supported with a \$1,250,000 budget. But, for reasons unknown, the Army cut off the program completely in January, 1958, then

revived it on a much smaller scale a year later. Today, about 50 scientists, technicians and helpers work in the Crop Division. Two of the unit's eight greenhouses stand idle, and a nearby field formerly used to grow plants for experiments now produces string beans for Fort Detrick's mess halls.

Under the prodding of interested scientists, the Army is seeking a \$500,000 appropriation for the fiscal year, which began July 1. But in heavily-censored transcripts of defense appropriations testimony before a House committee, anti-crop warfare is not even mentioned, and Pentagon officials say the subject was scarcely touched upon during the secret sessions.

USDA Reaffirms Soybean Support Program

USDA has reaffirmed its decision (June 14) to extend price support on 1961-crop soybeans of eligible producers through warehouse-stored loans and purchase agreements through qualified producer-owned and producer-controlled cooperative soybean marketing associations.

This recent announcement follows a review by USDA of statements submitted by interested persons, both favoring and opposing the program.



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FOR SALE—Continental DFB linter cleaner, A1 shape, ginned approximately 2,200 bales over two seasons. Complete with all supports, platform, piping, condenser discharge, fan and motor, and drive motor. Make us an offer.—Box 33, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE—Continental DFB linter cleaner, used three seasons, good shape, all necessary motors, fans, etc. Price \$3,250.—Box X4, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE—One (1) Murray single box up-packing press, 27" x 54", with 8 1/2" single acting ram, no hydraulic pump and no power. Price \$2,000 f.o.b., Phoenix, Arizona. Inquiries to Box Y12, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE TO BE MOVED—All-steel 3-90 Centennial gin plant with Super Champ Mitchell feeders, two 24-shelf tower driers, Supermatic burner, two Murray overhead cleaners, Moss-Gordin linter cleaner, Centennial all-steel, one-story, up-packing press, electric power, f.o.b. gin site, located in Arkansas.—Box 18, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

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FOR SALE—4-80 saw airblast Murray gins, 4-60" Mitchell Special Super Units with heat manifolds, 1-50" vacuum box, 1-50" cross blow box, 1-52" Murray VS separator. Make us an offer.—Planters Gin, Winnsboro, Louisiana.

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FOR SALE to be moved—4-80 saw Continental brush gin stands, Type B, Model 30, Serial Nos. P-4374, P-4397, P-4438 and P-4396; 4 Continental master double X huller-feeders, Model E, Serial Nos. 3778, 3779, 3783 and P-4320; 1 Continental individual linter cleaner, Type G-90-B, Model 511, Serial No. P-2200; 1 Lummus separator, 48" wide, Type M; 1 Lummus 5-cylinder, 48" wide inclined cleaner with vacuum discharge hood, blow-in attachments, supports and catwalks; 1 Continental all-steel down-draft condenser; 1 Continental EJ tramper with box enclosure and linter sweep, Serial No. 4066P27. Contact Mr. Hoke or Fulton Carter, Farmers Enterprises, Inc., Alma, Georgia.

FOR SALE—Two Continental DFB linter cleaners, 1959 Model, A-1 condition. Complete with mechanical drive.—Box P12, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE—Lummus steelbound swinging door press complete with ram, casing, tramper and pump. 2-50" Hardwicke-Etter all-steel, 7-cylinder incline cleaners. All in good condition. Make offer. Mitchell & Rouse, Wynnewood, Oklahoma. Phone MO 5-4321.

FOR SALE—One (1) 14" Murray 1952 Model all-steel bar machine, one (1) 1952 Murray upright press pump, one (1) Murray 24-shelf tower drier, complete with inlet and outlet.—Box R22, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE—GINS: 1-90 '52 Model Murray; 5-90 Centennial; 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter with hot roll boxes, split ribs and mote sections; 15-80 Murray; 4-80 Lummus double moting; 4-80 Lummus down moting; 10-80 Continental Model C brush (also AB); 6-90 Gullett; 1-90 Lummus FEEDERS: Super Mitchells in 60" and 66"; 5-80 Continental 4X; 10-80 Continental double X; 4-60 Continental double X. LINT CLEANERS: 1 Continental DFB; 2 Lummus combers; 6 Murray 1951 individuals; 6 Murray 1957 individual combing type; 10 Murray ABC Jets; 6 Lummus Jets, BUR MACHINES: 2-10" Hardwicke-Etter; 1-14" Stacy CLEANERS: 1-72" Continental Impact; 1 Lummus 48" horizontal; 1 Murray 6-cylinder horizontal. DRIERS: 1 Hardwicke-Etter tower drier with built-in aftercleaner; 2 Lummus 10' Thermos; 1 Lummus 16' Thermo; 2 Murray #18 Big Reels. CONDENSERS: 1-72" Murray downdraft; 2-72" Continental sidedraft; 1-48" Continental sidedraft; 1-60" Lummus downdraft; 1-72" Hardwicke-Etter sidedraft. SEPARATORS: 1-70" Hardwicke-Etter; 1-60" Lummus; 2-52" Continentals; 1-48" Lummus; 2-44" Stacy. BURNERS: From 3/4 M to 3 M. TRAMPERS: 1 Hardwicke-Etter long stroke. PUMPS: 2 Model 540 Continental; 1 Hardwicke-Etter. FANS: From 25" to 50". CONVEYOR DISTRIBUTORS: Two 5-80 Murray twin screw; one 5-80 Murray single screw.—R.H. Smith, P. O. Box 694, Abilene, Texas. Phones: OR 4-9626, OR 4-7847.

FOR SALE—2-80 saw Murray gins, separator, up-packing ram and cylinder. Very reasonable.—C. O. Mason, Jr., Pine Hill, Ala.

FOR SALE—4 Murray ABC Jet linter cleaners, complete, cheap.—Barton Gin, Inc., Rt. 4, Lubbock, Texas.

FOR SALE—GINS: 3 Murray 90-saw safety gins, 3 late model Murray 80-saw gins in excellent condition. CLEANERS: one 6-cylinder Continental incline cleaner with grid screen. CONDENSERS: 1-60" Lummus. FEEDERS: 4 Continental Master double X. SEPARATORS: 1-60" Lummus, 2-48" Stacy. VACUUM: 1-50" Lummus. FANS: 1-50" Hardwicke-Etter cast iron with rubber lining; 1-40" Hardwicke-Etter flat back; 1-40" Murray flat back; 1-35" Hardwicke-Etter flat back; 1-25" cast iron Hardwicke-Etter; 1-25" cast iron Phelps; 1-25" Boardman; 1 No. 20 cast iron Phelps. BURNERS: 1-1 1/2 M Continental in excellent condition. BLAST WHEELS: Large stock of rebuilt blast wheels.—Kimbell Used Gin Machinery Co., Earth, Texas. Phone 257-3372.

FOR SALE—Lummus Little Giant stick machine, complete with spread rollers, supports and 15 h.p. motor.—Box V12, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four Continental F-3, 80-saw brush gins; four 80-saw Master double X feeders, 1957 Model; one 4-80 conveyor distributor.—Box J20, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE—Continental DFB linter cleaner. STEEL BUR MACHINES: 10' and 14' Hardwicke-Etter left-hand with conveyors and troughs. STEEL CLEANERS: 2-70", 5-cylinder and 50", 5- and 7-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter inclines, 72" Continental Impact, 50" Continental incline, 6-cylinder Gullett incline and 12-unit Lummus Thermo. STEEL SEPARATORS: 48" Lummus and 50" Continental. One Sutorbilt blower size 8L, Murray, Continental and Hardwicke-Etter press pumps, 60" and 66" Mitchell Super units, Mitchell, Hardwicke-Etter and Service Gin Company heaters, 9" screw elevator. Two bucket elevators. New Seed-O-Meter cottonseed scales. New flat and V-beltting and a general line of conveyor and transmission equipment. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Call us regarding any machinery or complete gin plants which you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Phone: Day PL-2-8141, Night PL-3-2219, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Good used gin machinery: Presses, pumps, gin stands, separators, condensers, distributors, Super Mitchells, Mitchell heaters, two-trough Continental drier complete, tower driers, fans, one 4-90 outfit in steel building—good location where is.—J. Y. Scoggin, P. O. Box 370, Kosciusko, Miss.

FOR SALE—One (1) Murray double box linter press, boxes 24" x 48", with 9 1/2" ram, new style heavy duty hydraulic doors, trampers with 5 h.p. gear motor, Lummus Speedex pump with no motor. Price \$5,400 f.o.b., Phoenix, Arizona. Inquiries to Box S8, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—One 48" Carver bar huller. Good condition.—Farmers Cotton Oil Company, P. O. Box 980, Wilson, North Carolina.

WANTED—Two-screen cottonseed cleaner. Must have at least four-ton-per-hour capacity with fuzzy seed.—Smith Seed & Gin Co., Winder, Georgia.

WANTED—One Moss Cleanmaster or Constellation linter cleaner. Must be in good condition. Box A14, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

Personnel Ads

GINNER—Excellent mechanic, experienced in erection and operation Lummus 99. Year-round foreign assignment; knowledge Spanish preferred. If you drink, don't apply.—Box A20, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

WANTED—Ginner for South Plains. Not year-round, but top wages. Write or call O. C. McBride, Jr., 1408 Cherry Blossom, Littlefield, Texas.

NEED GINNER to operate 120-saw Murray gins. Start to work now. If you drink, don't answer. Write or call George Grammer, Box 561, Hardwell, Texas. Phone 84 or 46 (Residence).

Power Units and Miscellaneous

SALES—Service—Repair—Installation—All makes of scales. Used scales taken on consignment. Fairbanks-Morse distributor, 20,000 lb. test unit, large stock of used motor truck and railroad track scales.—Industrial Scale and Equipment Co., Phone OR 2-8336, 7014 Force St., Houston, Texas, and San Juan, Texas, Phone ST 7-3331.

SEE US FOR PARTS on all models Minneapolis-Moline engines and Seal-Skin belt dressing.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, 913 E. Berry St., P. O. Box 1575, Fort Worth, Texas.

L-3460 LE ROI engine for sale—natural gas (could be changed to LP gas) mill unit for cotton gin use. Good running condition, has extended clutch shaft and outboard bearing. May be seen and can run for you at: Cullander Machinery Co., Inc., Belton, Mississippi. Phone 631. Price \$7,500 cash—no trades.

COTTON GIN MOTORS FOR SALE

QTY	HP	RPM	VOLTS	MAKE	TYPE
1	200	870	440	Century	SR
1	200	870	2300	Westinghouse	CW
2	200	870	440	General Elec.	M
2	200	705	440	General Elec.	MT
1	200	514	2300	Westinghouse	CW
1	200	500	2200	Westinghouse	CW
1	150	870	2200	General Elec.	MT
1	150	705	440	General Elec.	M
1	150	705	2200	General Elec.	IM

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(Over 45 years of service.)

LEWIS SCALE SERVICE—Authorized Howe Scale Dealer. Guaranteed service and rebuilt cattle and truck scales. Licensed in Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma.—616 Avenue A, Lubbock, Texas. Phone: PO 3-4271—Night SH 7-1857.

FOR SALE—two 1210A MM, 220 h.p. engines—one excellent condition, \$1,850; one fair condition, \$1,500; one L3000, V12, Le Roi, \$3,750; one D1700 Caterpillar diesel, \$1,550; one 8 x 9 MM 6-cylinder, \$750.—Lubbock Electric Co., 1108 34th Street, Lubbock, Texas. Phone SH 4-2336, Night SH 4-7837.

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FOR SALE—One GMC diesel engine, Model 62400RA, Series 6-110, develops 252 h.p., has heat exchanger and radiator. One 12-105 Twin 6 GMC diesel engine with heat exchanger, rated BHP 427, continuous HP 301. Both engines equipped with outboard bearings and in excellent condition. Have been used very little. A. B. Johnson or W. G. Smith, Johnson Cotton Co., Dunn, N.C.

Stratford Co-op Gin Meets

J. Russell Kennedy, manager of Calcot, Ltd.; Dick Rathbone, Ranchers Cotton Oil; and Carl Haas, Valley Nitrogen Producers were among guest speakers at the annual meeting of the Stratford (Calif.) Cooperative Gin, according to Lee Stanley, manager.

Jan Bax of Holland and Emilio Ferre of Spain spoke on customs of their native land. Both are in America as foreign trainees of Calcot.

John Squire and Tony Romeiro were re-elected to the board of directors. Other members include Tony Rodrigues, president, Charles Schwartz and Stanley Newton.

Pakistan Asks for Long Staple

Authorization for the purchase of \$3 million worth of extra long staple cotton by Pakistan has been announced by USDA.

The authorization includes about 10,000 bales of the long staple cotton.



Oklahoma Cotton Contest Winners on Tour

WINNERS OF OKLAHOMA's 1960 Cotton Contest are shown above on tour of the Commander Mills, Inc., Sand Springs, Okla. The winners traveled across Oklahoma and into Arkansas viewing outstanding farming practices. Their travels included a visit to the Rockefeller Winrock Farms in Arkansas. Above, they are seeing how contour sheets are hemmed and folded prior to shipping.

Council's Fall Board Meeting

RESearch and promotional activities of the National Cotton Council will be analyzed in detail in Fresno, Sept. 7-8 at the fall meeting of the Council's board of directors.

A number of California industry leaders, in addition to those on the board, are expected to be on hand. They will hear Council staff heads outline programs under their supervision and point up opportunities for expanding cotton consumption.

First on the agenda is an analysis of the economic outlook by Dr. M. K. Horne, Memphis, Council's chief economist. He will be followed by Frank McCord, Memphis, market research director, who will describe how market studies reveal specific opportunities and leads for increasing cotton consumption.

Promotional campaigns in behalf of apparel, household furnishings, and industrial products will be outlined by Ed Lipscomb, Memphis, director of sales promotion. Read P. Dunn, Washington,

Cotton Industry Leaders To Analyze Research, Promotion Programs

director of the foreign trade division, will explain how programs patterned after those of the Council are building greater markets for cotton in 16 countries.

Examples of research progress and of opportunities for reducing production costs and improving cotton quality will be included in a technical research summary. This will be presented by J. Ritchie Smith, Memphis, assistant director, production and marketing division.

Reports on legislative and other governmental activities affecting the industry and on the status of financial participation in the Council's program also are scheduled. These will be presented by J. Banks Young, Washington representative, and Clifton Kirkpatrick, Memphis, field service director.

The board will convene in executive session at the conclusion of the reports and also on the following day. J. Craig Smith, Sylacauga, Ala., chairman of the board, will preside over all sessions. The meeting will be held at the Californian Hotel.

Air Pollution Meeting Set for Lubbock

A meeting to show some of the problems of air pollution, and what steps can be taken to correct the situation, will be held in Lubbock Sept. 8 in the Lubbock City-County Health Department auditorium.

The meeting, jointly by the Texas State Department of Health, Lubbock City-County Health Department, South Plains Health Department and the Texas Cotton Ginners Association is open to the public.

Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, TCGA, will be one of the six speakers slated on the program. His talk will be on the subject "What Some Cotton Gin Operators Are Doing to Abate the Dust and Lint Emission Problems."

The meeting begins at 1 p.m.

Fiber Society Sets Dates

The presentation of eight technical papers will highlight the fall meeting of The Fiber Society, Oct. 11-13, U.S. Hotel Thayer, West Point, N.Y.

Society meetings are open to anyone interested in new advances in fiber, fiber products and materials. Non-members can receive advance registration information by contacting Julian S. Jacobs, Society secretary, Box 405, Athens, Ga.

ACMI Moves Office

American Cotton Manufacturers Institute has announced the moving of their Washington office from 1145 19th Street N.W. to 1120 Connecticut Avenue.

The phone number remains unchanged, Federal 8-6440.

Plains Groups Slate Meeting



ORVILLE BAILEY

Growers, Ginners Organizations Plan Lubbock Convention



W. O. FORTENBERRY

DISCUSSION OF THE EXPORT market situation will be one of the highlights of the joint annual meeting of Plains Cotton Growers and Plains Cotton Ginners, Aug. 26 in Lubbock. Main speaker Robert C. Sherman, director, Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, Washington, will address farmers, ginners and businessmen in attendance on this timely subject.

Sherman, who has held his present post since 1955, has traveled extensively in the major foreign cotton producing and consuming areas and has served as U.S. representative on the International Cotton Advisory Committee.

Another key speaker scheduled to ap-

pear on the program is S. R. Fifield, vice-president, purchasing, Fieldcrest Mills, Inc., Spray, N.C. Fifield will discuss domestic market potentials and problems as related to cotton producers and domestic mills.

Other program participants include: Ed Bush, executive vice-president, Texas Cotton Ginners Association; Troy Price, manager, Texas Employers Casualty Co.; and George Pfeiffenberger, executive vice-president, Plains Cotton Growers.

Plains Growers' officers, in addition to Pfeiffenberger, include: W. O. Fortenberry, president; Wilmer Smith, vice-president, and Roy Forkner, secretary-treasurer. Plains Ginners' president is

Orville "Sleepy" Bailey; Guy Nickels is vice-president and Dixon White, secretary-treasurer.

The joint meeting will begin at 9:30 a.m. at Lubbock's Fair Park Coliseum. Prior to the meeting, at 9:00, the Plains Cotton Growers' county directors will elect 1961-62 officers. Plains Ginners' directors will meet prior to lunch for the election of their officers.

As in the past, door prizes will be awarded throughout the day and a free barbecue lunch will be served.

Emergency Loan

Drive Launched for Program Extension

Texas Valley Farm Bureau is attempting to secure extension of the Emergency Loan Program through Farmers Home Administration to the four Valley counties for 1962, reports Tom Cowart, president.

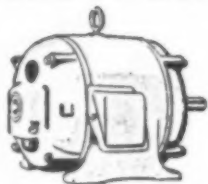
Citing bad weather conditions, which produced the most expensive insect control program on record, Cowart says that this, plus higher cost of cotton picking and poor yields on a great many farms, can result only a continuation of the emergency program.

ACCO Announces Purchase

Anderson, Clayton & Company's Mexican subsidiary, Anderson, Clayton & Co., S.A. de C.V. has purchased the assets of Pronto S.A. of Mexico City, a manufacturer of packaged cake mixes and gelatin desserts which are marketed under the brand name of Pronto.

J. T. BRAXTAN, assistant secretary, Bemis Bro. Bag Co., has been elevated to the post of secretary. BRAXTAN succeeds RONALD RAMSAY, who retired after 35 years with Bemis.

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In Greenville, Miss.

Ginners Short Course Set for Aug. 23

Spinners and their cotton expectations will get a thorough airing at the Delta Ginners Shortcourse slated for Aug. 23, says J. H. Freeman, Jr., Greenwood, Miss., chairman of the Delta Council's ginning improvement committee, sponsor of the course.

"What Spinners Want in Cotton" will be the subject of a talk by F. M. Arthur, head, cotton department, Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N.C.

In addition to his position at Textiles, Inc., Arthur is chairman of the cotton buyers division of the North Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association and an advisory member, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute's cotton committee.

Purpose of the meeting, says Freeman, is to help farmers and ginners obtain maximum bale value for their cotton without fiber damage.

The one-day meeting will be held in the air-conditioned Circuit Courtroom of the Washington County Courthouse in Greenville, Miss. Registration will begin at 9:30 a.m. and the program will get underway at 10 a.m.

Other highlights of the program include a review of "Quality and Its Relation to the Future of Delta Cotton," by C. C. Smith, vice-president, National Bank of Commerce, Memphis; a panel discussion on "Production Practices as They Affect Ginning Requirements and Cotton Quality"; "Effects of Ginning Practices on End Use Value," by Vernon Moore, engineer in charge, Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville; "Efficiency in Gin Operation," by Oliver McCaskill, engineer, Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville; and "The Extension Service Program for Quality Harvesting and Ginning," by Clyde P. Bryson, Extension cotton mechanization specialist, and L. H. Moseley, Extension district agent.

Panel leader will be R. A. Montgomery, Staple Cotton Association, Greenwood. Panelists include John McVey, Mississippi Extension Service; Dr. Robert O. Thomas, cotton physiologist; O. B. Wooten, cotton specialist; Harris Barnes, Jr., plantation manager; and T. M. Waller, ginning specialist.

Ginners Set Dates for District Meetings

Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners Association has scheduled a series of district meetings for the months of August and September. Dates are:

Aug. 21, District 9, Pine Bluff, 6:30 p.m.

Aug. 22, District 11, McGehee, 10:00 a.m.

Aug. 23, District 10, Hope, 6:30 p.m.

Aug. 24, District 8, Little Rock, 6:30 p.m.

Aug. 25, District 7, Marianna, 10:00 a.m.

Aug. 30, District 6, Parkin or Earle, 10:00 a.m.

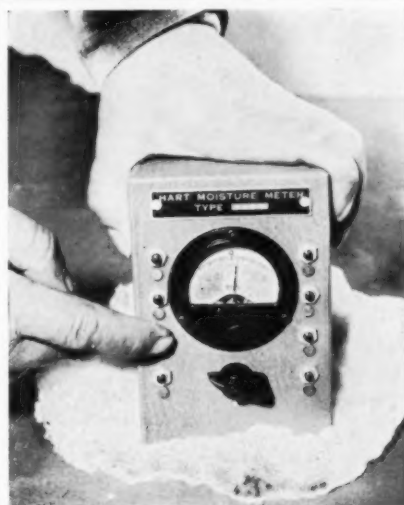
Aug. 31, District 5, Newport, 6:30 p.m.

Sept. 1, District 3, Walnut Ridge, 10:00 a.m.

Sept. 6, District 4, Blytheville or Manila, 10:00 a.m.

Sept. 6, District 2, Hayti, 6:30 p.m.

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS
AUGUST 19, 1961



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CONVENTIONS MEETINGS... EVENTS...

- Aug. 28-29—American Soybean Association annual convention. Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis. George M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, executive vice-president.
- Sept. 26-28—American Tung Industry Convention, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Edgewater Gulf, Miss. Roland R. Becker, executive secretary, Poplarville, Miss.
- Nov. 8-9—Cotton Chemical Finishing Conference, sponsored by National Cotton Council, Washington, D.C. (Name of hotel will be announced later.) For information contact National Cotton Council, 1200-18th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.
- Dec. 2—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents Association regional meeting. Memphis, Hotel Claridge. O. D. Easley, Southern Cotton Oil Div., Wesson Oil & Snowdrift, 1351 Williams St., Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

1962

• Jan. 8-12 — Beltwide Cotton Production-Mechanization Conference, Memphis. For information write Claude L. Welch, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

• Jan. 11-12—Thirteenth annual Cotton Research Clinic, The Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N.C. For information write Robert V. Miraldi, technical section, National Cotton Council, Ring Building, Room 502, 1200 18th Street, N.W., Washington 6.

• Jan. 21-23—Texas Cotton Ginners Association Directors and Allied Industries meeting, Pioneer Hotel, Lubbock. For information contact E. H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 7665, Dallas 26.

• Jan. 29-30—National Cotton Council annual meeting, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Feb. 10-14 — Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Concurrent with convention of Alabama-Florida, Georgia and Carolinas Cotton Ginners' Associations. For exhibit information, write Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga.

• Feb. 10-14—Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga., executive vice-president.

• Feb. 10-14 — Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga., executive vice-president.

• Feb. 10-14—Carolinas Ginners' Association annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Maxie Helms, P. O. Box 512, Bennettsville, S.C., office secretary.

• Feb. 11-13—Texas Cooperative Ginners Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank of Cooperatives will meet in Hotel Driscoll, Corpus Christi, Texas. For information write Bruno Schroeder, executive vice-president, 307 Nash Bldg., Austin, Texas.

• March 4-6—Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit, Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners Association, Blytheville, Ark.

• March 4-6—Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners Association annual meeting, Memphis. (In conjunction with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.) W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president.

• March 6-7—Western Cotton Production Conference, Hilton Inn, El Paso, Texas. Sponsors, Southwest Five-State Cotton Growers Association and National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

• March 4-6—Tennessee Ginners Association annual meeting, Memphis. (In conjunction with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.) Harold (Pete) Williams, Jackson, Tenn., secretary.

• March 23—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners Association annual meeting, Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. Mrs. Roberta Reubell, 307 Bettes Bldg., 1501 Classen Blvd., Oklahoma City, secretary.


• April 1-3—Texas Cotton Ginners Association annual convention, State Fairgrounds, Dallas. Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 7665, Dallas, 26.

• April 3-4—National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention and manufacturer's exhibit, Hotel Sheraton and Dallas Memorial Auditorium. For information, contact John H. Todd, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 23, Memphis 1.

• April 9-10—Mississippi Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. For information write C. E. Garner, secretary, 401 Exchange Building, Memphis 3.

• June 10-12—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual meeting, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. O. D. Easley, Southern Cotton Oil Div., Wesson Oil & Snowdrift, 1351 Williams St., Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 23-26 — North Carolina-South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association in Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. For information contact M. U. Hogue, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association, P. O. Box 6415, Raleigh, N.C.





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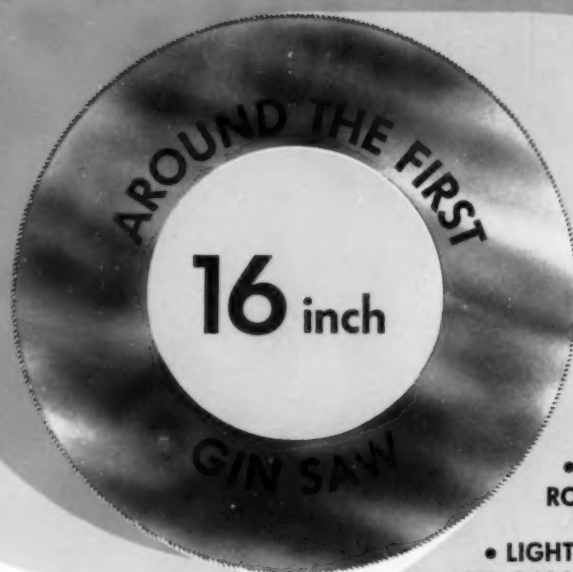
- ✓ One man operation.
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